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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CV No. 2714

JANUARY 21, 1949

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A WELL APPOINTED COUNTRY HOUSE:

8 best bedrooms and also staff rooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms.

Main services if possible.

Fitted basins and particularly level floors (for invalid chair).

GROUNDS OF 10 TO 20 ACRES

Please reply, with photographs, "Lady M.", WINKWORTH AND Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1. (No commission required).

Unexpectedly available

WILTSHIRE DOWNS

High above sea level with good views. Near a favourite village and 10 miles from first-class express rail.



A MOST ATTRACTIVE OLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Skilfully modernised throughout.

10 BEDROOMS, 4 BATHROOMS, HALL, DINING AND DRAWING ROOMS.

Central heating. Electric light.

Some fitted basins.

Stabling. Garage. Cottage. Park. Small Home Farm and woodland in all

FOR SALE WITH OVER 100 ACRES

Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

NEWMARKET

Close to the racecourse and training grounds. Station 1 1/4 miles.



An attractive Residence built of mellow red brick and tiled roof, occupying an excellent position, and approached by a drive.

Three reception rooms, 7 principal bedrooms and 4 staff bedrooms, 6 bath-rooms, Compact offices. Main electricity, gas and water. Central heating. Modern drainage.

Garage. Squash court. Two cottages.

Range of stables, saddle room and 6 loose boxes.

Well laid out pleasure grounds, kitchen garden and two paddocks. IN ALL 9½ ACRES. FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION Recommended by the Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (10,425)

Between Canterbury and the coast.

An attractive 16th-century Farmhouse with every modern convenience.

Three reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Excellen domestic offices. Partial central heating. Companies' electricity. Good water supply. Garage for 4. Stabling for 3.

Two cottages. Oast cottage available.



Attractive gardens and grounds. Arable, pasture and woodland, IN ALL 91 ACRES. For Sale Freehold. Vacant Possession by arrangement. Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

DITTON HILL, SURREY

HOUSE OF CHARACTER AND CHARM in its own woodland grounds of about 3 ACRES

Built in 1932 as an Elizabethan reproduction.

The accommodation is well planned on two floors only and comprises entrance hall and cloakroom (h. and c. and w.c.), 3 reception rooms, billiard room, 8 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 bathrooms, well-equipped tiled domestic offices.

Central heating.

Among the features of this property is the oak stair-case, panelled woodwork and hand-carved repro-ductions.

Detached double garage, heated greenhouse, tool and garden sheds, etc.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD AT £14,500

Agents: Messrs. HICKMAN & BISHOP, 145, London Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (36,290/T/HB)

MAYfair 3771 (10 lines)

MONMOUTH and HEREFORD

(BETWEEN)



AN ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE

Four reception rooms, billiards room, 12 bed and dressing-rooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating, electric light, good water supply. Lodge. Outbuildings.

Gardens and grounds of 24 ACRES

PRICE, FREEHOLD £7,000

AWBRIDGE DANES

NEAR ROMSEY

13 miles Salisbury. 11 miles Southampton

A Residential and Agricultural Property of 190 Acres.

The house contains 4 reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Electric light

The grounds include Awbridge Lake,

a fine sheet of water of about 91 acres.

Garage and ample outbuildings. Three cottages (2 let)

Home Farm of 77 acres,

with house and buildings and small holding of 5 acres(let)

Vacant Possession of the remainder.

FOR SALE AT £16.500

Agents: Messrs, KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (33,297)

Sole Agents: Messrs, PINK & ARNOLD, Winchester
Hants, and KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (16,595)

Telegrams: "Galleries, Wesdo, London'" 20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Reading 4441 REGent 0293/3377

NICHOLAS

Telegrams:
"Nicholas, Reading"
"Nichenyer, Piccy, London"

1, STATION ROAD, READING; 4 ALBANY COURT ROAD, PICCADILLY, W.1



THE GALLERIED HALL

IN ABSOLUTE COUNTRY

ONLY 10 MILES FROM READING

BERKSHIRE

A BEAUTIFUL ADAM HOUSE

WONDERFUL FIREPLACES, EXQUISITE PLASTERWORK AND CARVED DOORS, STANDING IN PARK-LIKE SETTING.

Accommodation: Entrance and staircase hall, gentlemen's cloaks, a remarkably fine saloon or lounge hall 30 ft. by 28 ft. with galleried landing supported by massive pillars, fine plasterwork ceiling with paintings; 4 reception, one with old tapestry-covered walls; 9 principal and 6 secondary bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms

MAINS ELECTRIC LIGHT, WATER AND CENTRAL HEATING.
GARDENS WITH FINE CEDAR TREES.

7 ACRES. COTTAGE.

PRICE FREEHOLD £8,000

Recommended by the Sole Agents: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading.

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.I.

(EUSton 7000)

& MAPLE Co.,

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.I.

(REGent 4685)

HERTS, ONLY IS MILES FROM TOWN

500 ft. up, convenient for station, bus and coach routes, etc.



CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

planned on two floors only and having lounge hall, drawing room, dining room, cloakroom, servants' hall, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, etc.

Main services.

Garage for 3 cars. Delightful old-world gar-dens of about 1 ACRE

FREEHOLD £9,000

Recommended by the Agents: MAPLE & Co., LTD., 5, Grafton St., Old Bond St., W.1.

SUSSEX

Favourite Haywards Heath district. 1 mile station; electric train service; 45 minutes to Victoria.

PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE

with Norfolk reed thatched roof and south aspect. Lounge hall, lounge, study, dining room, cloakroom, 5 master bedrooms fitted basins, 2 bathrooms; also servants' suite of 3 good rooms and bathroom; excellent offices with maids' sitting room. Main services. Two garages. Delightful gardens and grounds about 22 ACRES, or would be sold with less land.

Further details of the Agents: MAPLE & Co., LTD., 5, Grafton St., Old Bond St., W.1. (REG. 4685).

SURREY

In a favourite district with extensive picturesque woodlands and commons. 2½ miles main line station; 1 hour's journey to town.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

on high ground with magnificent gardens. Panelled lounge and dining room, charming drawing room, study, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Two garages, cottage, greenhouses, etc. Picturesque water and rock garden, floral terraces and woodland, in all about

11½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £15,000
Recommended by the Agents: MapLe & Co., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, Mayfair, W.1.



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

REGent 8222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London"



WEST SUSSEX

miles main line station. In a picked position

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF OVER 200 ACRES including a small home farm.

The house has been thoroughly modernised, well arranged and is easily run, having 4 service cottages.

Three reception rooms, billiards or play room, 10 bedrooms (basins), 4 bathrooms, model offices with Aga Cooker. Central heating. Co.'s electric light. Ample water supply.

EXCELLENT STABLING. FARMERY, GARAGES, etc. GLORIOUS GARDENS

partly stone walled. Hard and grass courts, pavilion, small spring-fed lake, orchards, kitchen garden, etc. The whole in first-rate order.



UNIQUE—AND ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE HOMES OBTAINABLE Sole Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (C.53.43:

GUILDFORD

About 4 miles, in rural situation

FASCINATING TUDOR RESIDENCE IN SUPERB ORDER
Wealth of oak and other features.



Drive approach. Four reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bath-rooms, nurseries and excel-lent offices.

Complete central heating.
Main services.

COTTAGE. GARAGE. BUILDINGS.

Choice grounds, market garden, etc.

In all about 6 ACRES FREEHOLD FOR SALE Highly recommended. Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.L. (8.47,692)

By direction of the Public Trust

BICKLEY, KENT

Close to several golf courses.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN ARCHITECT DESIGNED
FREEHOLD RESIDENCE IN THE TUDOR STYLE. "ELMFIELD"



On two floors. Seven principal bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, hall, 2 reception rooms, servants' accommodation.

Compact offices.

Company's services. Partial central heating.
Double garage.

Delightful well-timbered grounds with tennis lawn. Fruit and kitchen garden, etc., extending to about

13/4 ACRES VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

FOR SALE BY AUCTION AT THE ST. JAMES'S ESTATE ROOMS, S.W.1 ON TUESDAY, MARCH 1 (UNLESS SOLD PRIVATELY)

Solicitors: Messrs. KIMBER, BULL & CO., 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2. Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

SUSSEX

Old-world Downland Cottage in heart of village, modernised without spoliation.

Fine sporting facilities. Open country with views.

"THE COTTAGE," AMBERLEY

FREEHOLD
PICTURESQUE
LITTLE RESIDENCE
reputed to be over 400
Years old.
Recently redecorated and replete with Companies' electric light, water, central heating and
BICH OLD OAK BEAMS
AND PERIOD
CHARACTERISTICS.
Hall, 2 quaint reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, bath, model offices, Garden ground of about HALF
AN ACRE with 2 useful outbuildings. With possession.



FOR SALE BY AUCTION AT THE ST. JAMES'S ESTATE ROOMS, S. ON TUESDAY, MARCH 1 NEXT (UNLESS SOLD PRIVATELY) Solicitors: Messrs, RAPER & FOV ARGUE, 4 & 5, Station Parade, Eastbourn Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

WALTON ON THE HILL

SUPERBLY FITTED MODERN RESIDENCE Handsomely appointed throughout.

Oak-beamed hall, 4 reception rooms, labour-saving offices. Master suite and 5 principal bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Self-contained suite of 3 staff bedrooms and bathrooms.

All main services. Central heating.

GARAGES FOR 4 CARS

TWO FIRST-CLASS COTTAGES.



Well timbered grounds of about 4 ACRES

The whole in first-class order.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Highly recommended from personal inspection by HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON. S.W.19. (Tel. WIM. 0081) & BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Tel. 243)

TRESIDDER & CO.,77,South Audley St.,W.1 GROSvenor 2861. Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

FRINTON-ON-SEA. £4,800 FREEHOLD. ATTRACTIVE WELL-BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE, opposite the sea and golf course. Two reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Main services. Garden.—Tresidder & Co., as above.

PERIOD TUDOR HOUSE

ANTS-SURREY BORDERS (50 minutes Waterloo and 25 minutes Reading).

A DELIGHTFUL OLD TUDOR HOUSE with herringbone brickwork and oak timbers, skilfully modernised and in really excellent condition. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 2-3 bath, 6 bed., self-contained staff flat. Central heating. Main electricity and water. 'Phone. Large garage, useful outbuildings. Charming grounds, kitchen garden, 2 greenhouses, orchard, etc.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (24,290)

27 ACRES £8,250

XON. 1½ miles from Kingham Junction. CHARMING SMALL COTSWOLD HOUSE. Hall, 3 reception, cloakroom, bathroom, 4-5 bedrooms. Electric light. Central heating. 'Phone. Garage and outbuildings. Gardens and well-watered pasture land.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (16,872)

RESIDENTIAL NURSING HOME 7 ACRES

DEVON. 1 mile rsil station, mile from estuary for sailing, fishing, etc., golf.
FOR SALE AS GOING CONCERN, WELL-EQUIPPED PROPERTY.
Four reception, 3 bath., 11 bed and dressing rooms. Main services, Aga cooker. Telephone. Chalet cottage, garage for 5. Delightful grounds, productive kitchen garden, glasshouses and 4 acres pasture.—Tresidder & Co., as above. (22,230)

SURREY (50 MINUTES LONDON AND 25 MINUTES READING)

A CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE in excellent condition. Hall, 3 reception, 2 bath., 6-7 bedrooms. Main services. 'Phone. Garages for 4-6. Wide-spreading lawns, prolific kitchen garden and orcharding. 6 ACRES. FREEHOLD.—TRESIDER AND Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (12,656)

VINCENT PENFOLD incorporating SCOTT PITCHER HAYWARDS HEATH. Telephone 17 (Established 1874)

HAYWARDS HEATH. ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE standing in delightful grounds of about 22 acres. Eight bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Two garages and large playroom. Main services. PRICE £12,500 FREEHOLD .- Agent: VINCENT PENFOLD, as above.

SEAFORD. Close to the Downs. A PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE exceptionally well fitted throughout. Nine bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Excellent domestic offices. Main services. Central heating. Double garage. 2½ ACRES. PRICE £8,950 FREEHOLD.—Agent: VINCENT PENFOLD, as above.

HAYWARDS HEATH 2 MILES. A GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE with delightful views over park-like country. Hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 principal bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Main services. Garages and stabling. Excellent farmhouse and buildings, 4 cottages. 90 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD.-Agent: VINCENT PENFOLD, as above.

SUSSEX-SURREY BORDERS, 5 miles from main line station. ATTRACTIVE 16th-CENTURY HOUSE, carefully modernised. Six bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Partial central heating. Main electricity and water. Garages, stabling and good outbuildings. 24 ACRES. PRICE £12,000 FREEHOLD.—Agent: Vincent Penfold, as above.

REGent 4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b. ALBEMARLE ST., PICCADILLY, W.1

BANSTEAD Situate within a few minutes walk of the village and only two Situate within a jew minutes water of the value of the minutes from an excellent bus service.

A WELL-BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE in first-class order throughout and having many attractive features.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Main Services. Central Heating.

Secluded well laid out gardens of about a quarter of an acre.

l laid out general acre.

RCFe.

PRICE FREEHOLD £5,950

PRICE sand fittings to all windows, also Agents : OSBORN & MERCER, as above.

Between CANTERBURY AND FOLKESTONE

ccupying a delightful position enjoying magnificent view over Elham Valley.

A PICTURESQUE MODERN TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE WELL-PLANNED ON TWO FLOORS ONLY AND FITTED FOR LABOUR-SAVING

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

2 bathrooms.

Charming liagstone terrace with sun loggia.
Company's electric light, gas and water.

Secluded and attractively disposed gardens including tennis lawn, lily ponds, rose garden, vegetable garden, and small paddock, in all

ABOUT 5 ACRES

Price substantially reduced for quick sale.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,920)

HANTS, NEW FOREST .

In the delightful Beaulieu district, splendidly situate com-

AN ATTRACTIVE BRICK-BUILT RESIDENCE
On two floors only and containing 4 AN ATTRACTIVE BRICK-BUILT RESIDENCE
On two floors only and containing 4 reception room
7 bedrooms, 2-3 bathrooms.
Electric Light. Central Heating.
EXCELLENT COTTAGE
GRAGO. Stabling. Outbuildings..
Well laid out gardens, orchard, woodland, etc., in all
ABOUT 31 ACRES
PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £8,500
Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,36)

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,361)

NEAR SEVENOAKS
For Sale Freehold only, £4,500
A CHOICE LITTLE COUNTRY HOUSE
Designed by an architect and pleasantly situate.
Two reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, modern tiled bathroom.
Company's electricity and water. Garage.
Well laid out gardens with flower beds, lawns, flowering shrubs, kitchen garden, etc., in all
ABOUT ONE ACRE
Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,362)

SUSSEX COAST

SUSSEX COAST
Situate on high ground near Worthing and commanding extensive country and sea views.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE ception rooms, 5 bedrooms (2 with basins h. and c.),

bedrooms (2 with basins bathroom. ces. Central Heating.

bathroom.

Main Services. Central Heating.

Garage.

Well-stocked garden with tennis court, orchard, kitchen garden, etc., in all

ABOUT ½ ACRE

FREEHOLD ONLY £5,750

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,266)

HINDHEAD Occupying a choice position some 650 feet above sea level.

A DELIGHTPUL MODERN HOUSE
Brick-built and in excellent order.
Hall, 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms (3 with basins, h. and c.), bathroom.

Main Services. Central Heating.
Garage.
Easily maintained gardens with woodland, pine and heather, in all
PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £6,000
Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,359)

OVERLOOKING FALMOUTH BAY

A MODERNISED STONE-BUILT COTTAGE
RESIDENCE
Hall, 2 reception rooms, studio, 3 bedrooms, bathroom.
Main electricity, water and drainage.
Delightful gardens with prolific orchard.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH THE FURNITURE,
ONLY £5,250
Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,086)

SUSSEX

Commanding fine panoramic views of the South Downs

Convenient for Haywards Heath, Hassocks and Burgess Hill. A Delightful Residence of character

Standing in parklike grounds approached by a drive with 2 lodges at entrance.

Well-planned accommodation on two floors only, comprising lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room. 9 bed and dressing rooms (all with fitted basins, h. and c.), 4 bathrooms.

4 bathrooms.

Central heating. Company's electricity and water.

Electric passenger lift.

Garage for 5 cars, stabling and other outbuildings,

Matured well-timbered grounds with lawns, flower gardens,

hard tennis court, kitchen garden, lovely fish pool, market

garden land, pasture, etc., in all ABOUT 36 ACRES

FOR SALE AT A MODERATE PRICE

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,297)

3, MOUNT ST., LONDON, W.1

COTSWOLD HILLS. 400 FEET UP Cheltenham 4 miles. Frequent bus and coach services



Dignified Stone-Built House of Early Georgian Period outskirts of small village, exquisite outlook (s. and w.) Three reception, 10 beds., 2 baths., el. and water, central heating, 2 garages, stabling. Useful outbuildings, 3 cottages. Pleasure gardens. Lawns, terraces, hard court, orchard, etc. ABOUT 5 ACRES. FREEHOLD (WITH POSSESSION) £15,000, or £12,500 without the cottages. AN IDEAL PROPOSITION FOR PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE. Joint Agents: ANNE MASON, F.V.I., 57, Promenade Cheltenham (Tel. 4620), and RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS. 500 FEET UP
Chesham 4 miles. Main line (L.M.S.) 1½ miles.



OLD-STYLE HOUSE OF ARRESTING CHARM, erected a few years ago with old materials. Tudor period interior. Completely upon two floors. Three reception, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main water, gas and electricity. Central heating. Garages, (3). Two greenhouses. Brick and tiled bungalow (in hand). Superior bungalow (let at £65 p.a.). Gardens a feature. Fine ornamental trees, tennis and other lawns. Prolific wentable, and feuit garden. Dichtyth was of wentable and feuit garden. (3). Two greenhouses. Brick and their bringans in the state of the greenhouses. Brick and their bright greenhouses. Brick and their lawns. Prolific vegetable and fruit garden. Delightful area of woodland at rear of the property. In ALL NEARLY 7 ACRES. FREEHOLD (WITH POSSESSION) £12,500. Recommended from personal knowledge by RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above,

184, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

SUSSEX VILLAGE £6.500 PROBABLY ACCEPTED CHARACTER RESIDENCE

of quiet good taste. Three sitting, 4 large beds., 2 baths., excellent domestic offices. Main services. Central heating.

Beautiful cottage. Two garages. Stabling.

Perfect gardens and paddock. 31/2 ACRES. GREAT BARGAIN VIEW AT ONCE

S. CORNWALL. WITH FULL CATERING AND LIQUOR LICENCES
Chance to buy good class Hotel widely known and in superb order.
BEAUTIFUL TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE

Standing in delightful elevated position overlooking the well-known Maenporth Bay with the majority of the foreshore included in the grounds.

Six reception, 9-12 bedrooms, 4 baths.

Lovely grounds. Tropical woodland garden. Orchard. Greenhouses.

ureenhouses,
21 ACRES
URGENT SALE REQUIRED AND VERY REASONABLE PRICE ACCEPTED
FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION
Further details, photos, etc., from the Agents.

NORFOLK, Near DISS 15th-CENTURY FARMHOUSE

Perfect rural position and full of oak and lovely period features.

Two reception, 4 beds., bath. Excellent domestic offices.

Main water and electricity.

PICTURESQUE COTTAGE. LARGE GARAGE. Two loose boxes and other attractive buildings, 3 ACRES fertile garden and paddock.

OFFERED AT BARGAIN PRICE FOR A VERY QUICK SALE. FREEHOLD £4,500. POSSESSION

SEVENOAKS 2247-8 TUNBRIDGE WELLS 46 OXTED 240 REIGATE 2938 & 3793

IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.

SEVENOAKS, KENT TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT OXTED, SURREY REIGATE, SURREY

By order of Sir E. J. Maude.

THE COPSE, NEAR LIMPSFIELD COMMON, SURREY

A most attractive wisteria-clad Residence in a favoured part. Six bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, playroom, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, cottage, garage and about 13/4 ACRES

All main services.

For Sale by Auction in March or privately now.

Auctioneers: Ibbett, Mosely, Card & Co., Station Road East, Oxted, Surrey. Tel.: Oxted 240.

WOLDINGHAM HOUSE, WOLDINGHAM, SURREY

WOLDINGHAM
Well-appointed Country
Residence in a high position convenient for London.
Seven bed and dressing
rooms, 3 bathrooms, billiards room—all on two floors.
flat over. Garage. Central
heating. Delightful grounds
of 1% ACRES
For Sale by Auction in
March or privately now.
Auctioners: I B B ETT,
MOSELY, CARD AND CO,
Station Road East, Oxted,
Surrey. Tel.: Oxted 240.



GROsvenor 1553 (4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778) 25. MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq., West Halkin St., Belgrave Sq., and 68, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.1.

FOR SALE AS A WHOLE OR WOULD BE DIVIDED.

THE KINGSWOOD ESTATE, LINGFIELD, SURREY

ONE OF THE FINEST AGRICULTURAL ESTATES IN THE COUNTRY.

Beautiful district 25 miles south of London. Intensively and expertly farmed for many years.

> THREE FARMHOUSES. 24 COTTAGES. Magnificent T.T. and Attested farm buildings including cowstalls for 110, grass drying plant, Dutch barn, etc.

> MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY THROUGHOUT.

The cottages are in excellent repair with inside sanitation (eight have baths) and fitted electric cookers.

The land produces record crops year after year, is in a ring fence and is mostly freehold, in all about 513 ACRES



The whole estate is in hand (except certain cottages let) and is in first-class order.

Fully illustrated particulars and plan from the Sole Agents: Messrs. George Trollope & Sons, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1 (Tel.: GROsvenor 1553).

13 MILES LONDON

Almost rural position adjoining open country and close to Chislehurst and Pauls Cray Commons. Three minutes bus route.

MODERN LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE
Built 1938. First-class order. Four bed., bath., 2-3 rec. rooms.

MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING. GARAGE.
Well-kept garden ¼ ACRE
LOW PRICE, £5,850 FREEHOLD
as owner going abroad.

Recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1.

BUCKS—NEAR CHESHAM

600 ft. up on a ridge of the Chilterns.
Price drastically reduced to effect a sale.

Price drastically reduced to effect a sale.

MINIATURE COUNTRY ESTATE
with up-to-date Residence. 7-9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms.

MAIN SERVICES, CENTRAL HEATING, GARAGE, STABLING.
Two cottages converted to "Dower House."

3 ACRES GARDENS AND PADDOCKS
part run as Market Garden (stock can be purchased).

POSSESSION BY ARRANGEMENT

1 (C.8754)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (C.6754)

TUDOR (RED BRICK) SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE

PRICE FREEHOLD £8,00 **VACANT POSSESSION MARCH 1949**

Sole Agents: James Styles & Whitlock, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R.22,903)

FAVOURITE PART OF HERTS

BEAUTIFULLY
APPOINTED
RESIDENCE
h large rooms
nerous buildings

numerous buildings for extra accommodation.
IDEAL SCHOOL, HOTEL,
INSTITUTION, ETC.
22 bed., 11 bath., 4 rec.
rooms, etc. Main e.l. and emergency plant. Excellent water. Complete central heating. Septic tank drainage. Spacious garages and buildings. Two lodges. Six-roomed bothy. Games navilion.

pavilion.
WELL-TIMBERED
GROUNDS.



Large kitchen gardens with range of glass. Park, arable and wood.

100 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION
Inspected by George Trollope & Sons, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (4545)

44, ST. JAMES'S PLACE S.W.1.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

REGent 0911 (2 lines) REGent 2858

IN A FAVOURITE PART OF SURREY

Hall and 2 sitting rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. ALL MAIN SERVICES LARGE GARAGE AND STABLING FOR 8.

Charming gardens and paddock About 3% ACRES in all A SMALL COUNTRY PROPERTY
IDEALLY SUITED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF A CITY GENTLEMAN
Under an hour from London Bridge and Charing Cross stations by fast trains
THE MANOR HOUSE DATES FROM EARLY 17th CENTURY

and possesses most of the characteristics of its period. It lies in the centre of its own lands, in a lovely rural situation with sunny aspects and beautiful views. Bus service passes drive entrance hourly. Everything in first-class order. Two cottages and flat,

cottages and flat,

About 86 ACRES
intersected by winding stream.

Accommodation: 3 sitting rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, servants' hall. Main electricity and power. Company's water. Central heating. Well-timbered grounds.



Garages and stabling (converted from oast house).

POSSESSION DURING THE SPRING

Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents: James Styles & Whitlock, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.22,932)

ESSEX HIGHLANDS

25 miles from City, amid rural surroundings and away from present and prospective development. Southern aspect, in centre of park surrounded by

236 ACRES

(Would sell with 20 acres.)

Lodge, cottage, farmhouse, also farm buildings Hail and 3 sitting rooms, 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, Aga cooker.

Main electricity and power. Central heating. Walled garden.

EARLY VACANT POSSESSION (except farm)

Sole Agents: James Styles & Whitlock, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.B.22,557)

KENT

45 miles south of London.

T.T. FARM OF 96 ACRES, TOGETHER WITH GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE

VACANT POSSESSION IN MARCH, 1949

The Elizabethan black and white Manor House has main services and partial central heating. Three sitting rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, Aga cooker. Bungalow. Tyings for 30. All buildings have electric light. Oast house, modern dairy. Land, in first-class condition, water in all fields.

PRICE FREEHOLD £14,000 (would sell live and dead

Inspected by Sole Agents: James Styles & Whitlock, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.22,885)

SOMERSET

ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT EASILY RUN GEORGIAN HOUSE

in a fine walled garden in a small town. Hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 attics, 2 bathrooms,

Basins in bedrooms Main services. Central heating. Stabling, Garages,

Prolific garden, in all 1 ACRE

FREEHOLD £7,000

Sole Agents: James Styles & Whitlock, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.22,802)

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON

1, Imperial Square, CHELTENHAM 42, Castle Street, SHREWSBURY

MENDIP HILLS. FINE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE
IN EXCELLENT ORDER, BEAUTIFULLY
SITUATED 13 MLS. FROM BATH. Four rec.,
11 bed., 3 bath. Main elec. and water. Buildings. Cottage. Old timbered grounds and small lake; wood of
43 acres. Small trout stream. HOUSE AND 5 ACRES
83,500 or £12,500 for WHOLE.—Agents: Cheltenham
(as above).

S. DEVON. 3 MILES CHARMING OLD TOWN.

S. DEVON. 3 MILES CHARMING OLD TOWN.

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY with lovely views. Old stone-built house. Three large rec., cloakroom, 6 bed., 2 bathrooms. Electric light. Garage. Matured Grounds, Woodland, Orchard, Paddock. 4½, ACRES. £3,700. CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, 1, Imperial Square, Southampton.

WORCS.-HEREFORD BORDERS. 70 ACRES DELIGHTFUL MINIATURE ESTATE, beautifully situated high up. LAVISHLY EQUIPPED GEORGIAN TYPE HOUSE. Lounge hall, 3/4 sitting, 8 bed., 3 bath. Main el. Farmery and buildings. Cottages (one a superior one). Gardens, excellent land, woodland. Highly recommended. £19,000 or offer.—Joint Sole Agents: BENTLEY, HOBBS & MYTTON, Worcester, and CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham.

BATH 6 MILES. 5 ACRES. £5,000
PLEASANT LITTLE COUNTRY PROPERTY,
close village and bus. Small old stone built house.
Three rec., 4 bed., bath. Main elec. and water. Garage and
buildings.—Agents: Cheltenham (as above).

"A GENTLEMAN'S SMALLHOLDING." 23 ACRES MID SOMERSET. LABOUR-SAVING LITTLE
HOUSE in perfect order. Two sitting, 2 double bed,
beth, w.c. Elec. it. Main water. Central heat. Stabling
for 6. Garages. Cottage for man. Mostly rich pasture,
ideal for fruit, dairying or poultry. £5,750.—Agents:
Cheltenham (as above).

COTSWOLDS. GEORGIAN HOUSE AND 23 ACRES COTSWOLDS. GEORGIAN HOUSE AND 23 ACRES

OVELY POSITION, NEAR VILLAGE AND FREQUENT BUS TO CHELTENHAM. Three rec.,
7/8 bed., 3 bath. Main e.l. and water. Newly fitted cowshed
for 9 and buildings. Lovely trees, old gardens and pasture.
£12,000.—Sole Agents: Cheltenham (as above). 5, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

GROsvenor 3131 (3 lines) Established 1875

RURAL HERTFORDSHIRE

MODERNISED ELIZABETHAN HOUSE AND SMALL ESTATE



combining 20th-century comfort with the charm of antiquity.

Ballroom 40 feet long. Four reception rooms. Eight bedrooms all with basins and built-in fitments.

Three bathrooms.

First-class up-to-date offices,

TWO COTTAGES.

EXCELLENT GARAGING, STABLING, AND FARMERY.

MAIN ELECTRICITY. CENTRAL HEATING.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH 46 ACRES

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above.



F. L. MERCER & CO.

REGent 2481





with plenty of oak beams. Two reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.).

Main water.

Cowhouse for 25. Barn. Stabling and other buildings.

Possession Wichaelmas.

FREEHOLD ONLY £7,700.

Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. REGent 2481.

SOUTH CORNISH COAST

A yachtsman's home on the Helford River.



With deep and safe anchorages. Glorious views over river and woodlands.

MODERN RESIDENCE

Six bed., 2 baths., lounge, sun lounge, 3 rec. rooms. Garage. Main services. Beautiful gardens, orchard and paddock.

4 ACRES. PRICE £11,000

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel: REGent 2481.

EAST SUSSEX. 6 MILES FROM THE SEA ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE

of brick and weather tiling with 4 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms (mostly fitted basins), bathroom. Main water and electricity. Central heating. Large garage. Two cottages.

Grounds of about

21/4 ACRES FREEHOLD £5,950



Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. REGent 2481.

HAMPSHIRE COAST, OVERLOOKING THE NEEDLES

Facing common and golf links over which is an uninterrupted view of the sea and the Isle of Wight. Lymington 6 miles. Bournemouth 12 miles.

MODERN RESIDENCE BUILT 1936

Constructed and equipped regardless of cost. Oak floors throughout. Unspoilable position. Large and elegant lounge, oak panelled dining room, study, sun room and beautiful terrace of Purbeck stone, model tiled kitchen with Esse cooker, staff sitting room, 9 beds. (basins in all except one), 3 baths. Central heating. Main services. Garage for 3. Nice grounds inexpensive of upkeep.



OVER 2 ACRES. £10,500

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CENtral 9344/5/6/7

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

(Established 1799) UCTIONEERS, CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS 29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams: "Farebrother London"

NEAR ASCOT RACECOURSE

AN ATTRACTIVE WELL-BUILT HOUSE

Facing south.

ENTRANCE HALL, 4 RECEPTION ROOMS, 12 BEDROOMS, 5 BATHROOMS. CENTRAL HEATING. CO.'S ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND WATER. MODERN DRAINAGE. GARAGE. TWO COTTAGES.

WELL LAID OUT GARDEN WITH 2 GRASS COURTS. PRODUCTIVE KITCHEN GARDEN.

In all about

CROWN LEASE FOR SALE 13 ACRES.

Particulars from FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, or Mrs. N. C. TUFNELL, Estate Agent, Sunninghill, Berks.

23. MOUNT ST. GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

GROsvenor 1441

CROSSWAYS, CRANLEIGH, SURREY





PERFECT TUDOR REPLICA Beautifully built and equipped. Five beds., 2 modern baths.
2 reception. Mains. Central heating.
Garage. Lovely gardens, small paddock, etc. 3 ACRES
A really charming country home.
Privately for sale or Auction later.
Sole Agents: Wilson & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1. KENT. I HOUR LONDON

Unspoilt situation Fasy reach main li

PICTURESQUE PERIOD HOUSE oak panelling, open fireplaces. Hall, 3 reception, 7 beds. (basins), 2 baths. Stabling. Outbuildings. Fine old oak panelling, open fireplaces. Hall, 3 reception, 7 beds. (basins), 2 baths.
Stabling. Outbuildings.
Central heating. Electric light. Esse. Walled garden.
£7,500 WITH 2½ ACRES
Agents: Wilson & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1. BETWEEN LEWES AND **EASTBOURNE**



CHARMING MODERN HOUSE
in Sussex farmhouse style.
Six beds., bath., 3 reception. Main electric. Central heating.
Garage. Finely timbered gardens. 3½ acres orchard.
11 acres woodland and 8 acres arable.
£10,000 WITH 26 ACRES
Agents: Wilson & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

MAIDENHEAD SUNNINGDALE

GIDDY & GIDDY

WINDSOR, SLOUGH GERRARDS CROSS

BERKS-HANTS BORDERS

Beautiful country between Basingstoke and Reading

BRAMLEY GRANGE



Luxuriously equipped on two floors with 6 bedrooms, play room, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, etc.

CENTRAL HEATING. TWO GARAGES.

Pleasure gardens of 2 Acres HAINES FARM

carrying an Attested and T.T. herd. SMALL PERIOD FARMHOUSE,

excellent buildings and about 66 ACRES

BOTH FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

For Sale by Public Auction together or separately unless sold privately. GIDDY & GIDDY, Station Approach, Maidenhead. Tel. 53 and 54.

COMPTON CORNER, PINKNEYS GREEN

Having wonderful views and adjoining extensive Commons.

Five bedrooms, 2 bath-rooms, lounge hall, 2 recep-tion rooms, etc.

CENTRAL HEATING AND MAIN SERVICES.

GARAGE FOR 3 CARS

Exceptionally fine rock and other gardens of about



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SALISBURY (Tel. 2491)

WOOLLEY & WALLIS

and at RINGWOOD & ROMSEY

NEW FOREST 41 miles Lyndhurst, 11 miles Southampton, 14 miles Salisbury. ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE

400 ft. above sea level, with uninterrupted views over unspoilt countryside.

Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 6 principal and 3 secondary bedrooms, domestic offices.

GARAGE AND STABLING.

ELECTRICITY.

Charming partly walled garden and grounds and about 30 ACRES of pasture and arable.

POSSESSION of the house, garden and grounds.

For Sale by Auction in the Spring unless previously sold.

Particulars from the Sole Agents; Messrs, Woolley & Wallis, The Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury (phone 2491, 3 lines), and at Romsey and Ringwood, Hants.

ROBINSON, WILLIAMS & BURNANDS MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

BUCKS. NEAR PRINCES RISBOROUGH

ndon is reached by fast train in 1 hour and 10 minutes

A GENUINE PERIOD HOUSE IN AN IDYLLIC SETTING



Six bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, magnificent games room (60 ft. x 20 ft.), 2 servants' rooms.

Modern compact domestic offices. Servants' sitting room.

GARDENER'S COTTAGE. TWO GROOMS' ROOMS. Stabling for 4. Two garages,

MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING.

IN ALL 75 ACRES

Further particulars and photographs: Robinson, Williams & Burnands, 89, Mount Street, W.1. Tels: GROsvenor 2561/2; REGent 4775.

HALL, PAIN & FOSTER

XVth-CENTURY COTTAGE

Between Chichester and Emsworth.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING THATCHED COTTAGE

Situated in the main street of an unspoiled village.

Living room, 25 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft., with fine exposed oak beams, inglenook fireplace; dining room; downstairs cloakroom: 2 bedrooms: bathroom.

SMALL GARDEN.



FREEHOLD £3,500

Particulars from The Estate Office, 57, Commercial Road, Portsmouth (Tel. 74441), and at Southsea, Petersfield and Fareham.

Telegrams: d, Agents, Wesdo, London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

MAYfair 6341 (10 lines)

By direction of Mrs. Edward Hulton.

PUTTENHAM PRIORY, NEAR GUILDFORD

The Georgian Residence

in faultless order, situate on the south slope of the Hog's Back close to Puttenham village and golf course.

The residence stands 300 ft. up on sandy loam soil and commands views over well-timbered parklands and country beyond.

It contains outer and inner halls, 3 reception rooms, 4 suites of bed., dressing and bathroom, 3 other bedrooms, nursery wing and 4 staff bedrooms, 7 bathrooms. Heated linen cupboard, complete domestic offices, etc.



COMPANY'S WATER AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT. NG. GARAGE. LODGE. FIVE EXCELLENT COTTAGES. STABLING.

Beautifully timbered gardens and grounds, grass and hard tennis courts, fine walled kitchen and fruit garden.

The home farm and buildings, cow ties for

The estate comprises in all about 60 ACRES, of which 44 are in hand.

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

Further particulars of Hewett & Lee, Land Agents, Farnham, or John D. Wood & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1.

BETWEEN OXFORD AND AYLESBURY

A beautiful specimen of 16th- and 17th-century architecture

Seven bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, billiards room. 4 bathrooms.



CENTRAL HEATING

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER.

LOVELY OLD BARN. GARAGE FOR 3. STABLING.

Walled garden with 13th-century dovecote.

Paddock.

In all about 7 ACRES.

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Inspected and recommended by John D. Wood & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (40,764)

The subject of an illustrated article in COUNTRY LIFE.

RICHMOND GREEN, SURREY

A most beautiful Period Residence

Carefully restored and modernised and containing the best features of the Queen Anne and Georgian periods, including original pine-panelled rooms.

Eight bedrooms, 4 reception rooms, 4 bathrooms, garden room, modern offices. Self-contained flat.

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN ELECTRICITY, WATER, GAS AND DRAINAGE.

CHARMING TERRACE GARDENS.

A unique opportunity for the discriminating purchaser to acquire the perfect home.



Particulars and photographs from the Sole Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (22.525)

BETWEEN LONDON AND THE SOUTH COAST

2 miles main line station, about an hour from London, and within 9 miles of the coast.

FIRST-CLASS DRY-FLY WATER, STOCKED AND PRESERVED FOR 42 YEARS. SHOOTING AVAILABLE.

SPLENDID MODERN HOUSE



Six bed., 2 dressing, 2 bath., 3 reception. Lodge, stabling, garage for 2 cars, flat over.

Main electricity, water and drainage. Central heating. Walled kitchen garden, beautifully timbered parkland and grounds.

IN ALL ABOUT 91/4 ACRES FOR SALE £10,500. OR MIGHT BE LET

Agents: JOHN D. WOOD'& Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1.
(32,216)

NEAR BEACONSFIELD, BUCKS,

On village green with bus route. Station 1 mile.

MOST ATTRACTIVE AND MELLOWED HOUSE

About 40 years old.

Standing high facing due south in 3 ACRES of lovely orchard garden.

Three reception rooms, cloakroom, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, very good offices with "Aga" cooker.

ALL MAINS. GARAGE. GREENHOUSE.

Redecorated throughout and in spotless condition.

FOR SALE WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION £10,000 FREEHOLD

Owner's Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (41,333)

By direction of the Trustees of the late Captain John Burnaby Atkins.
For Sale with Vacant Possession of the whole, except

one cottage.
THE VILLAGE HOUSE, HALSTEAD, NEAR SEVENOAKS, KENT.

Outskirts of village. On bus route. 1½ miles Knockholt Station, Orpington 4, Sevenoaks 5½. 18 miles from London with excellent service of trains from Charing Cross, Waterloo and Cannon Street.

THE QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE



With modern additions, stands well back in its own grounds, 520 ft. up on light porous soil, and contains lounge hall, 3-4 reception rooms (one with passenger lift to first floor), ample offices, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 2 nurseries. Company's electric light, power and water. Gas available. Central heating. One-man garden. Stabling, garage, outbuildings, 2 excellent cottages (1 let), 2 paddocks. THE WHOLE IS FOR SALE, AND COMPRISES 774, ACRES. Or the house, garden and 2 cottages would be sold separately Further particulars of the Agents: John D. Wood & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1.

BOURNEMOUTH

WILLIAM FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
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SOUTHAMPTON

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HAMPSHIRE

Two miles from Hambledon, 16 miles from Winchester, 20 miles Southampton, 14 miles Portsmouth.

The important and most attractive Freshold Residential Property, Stoke Wood House, near Hambledon.

Situate in the Meon Valley district amidst some of the most undulating country in the county and commanding delightful and extensive views. Eight bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, entrance hall, servants' sitting room, cloakroom, excellent domestic offices.

Own electricity. Good water supply. Garages.

Stabling, Outhouses, Farmery, Two cottages

Bungalow. Entrance lodge.



Beautiful, well-kept pleasure gardens with lawns, rose garden and rockeries. Kitchen garden. Paddocks. The whole extending to an area of about

23 1/2 ACRES

Vacant Possession of the residence, gardens, grounds, bungalow and outbuildings on completion of purchase; the pair of cottages and the entrance lodge are occupied by employees on service tenancies. The paddock is let.

PRICE £13,000 FREEHOLD

Messrs. Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, and at Southampton, Brighton and Worthing.

MID-SUSSEX

In a delightful rura position to the north of the village, less than 3 miles from Hassocks main line station , Haywards Heath about 6 miles, Brighton 9 miles.

A MINIATURE COUNTRY ESTATE OF GREAT APPEAL

ACRES GATE, HURSTPIERPOINT

HURSTPIERPOINT
A well-planned Modern
House, facing south and
affording 6 bedrooms, 3
bathrooms, panelled hall,
cloakroom, magnificent
founge, panelled dining
room, panelled billiards
room, panelled billiards
room, study, reading room,
excellent domestic offices
including servants' sitting
room and maid's bedroom.
Main electricity and water.

Main electricity and water.

Complete central heating.

Modern drainage.

Gardener's Bungalow, double garage and chauffeur's flat. Stabling, Greenhouses. The gardens and grounds are on a gentle southern slope and include terraced lawns, herbaceous borders, flower beds, kitchen garden, orchard and meadows, extending in all to about 15½ ACRES

To be Sold by Auction at an early date, unless previously sold by private treaty.

Joint Auctioneers: CYRIL JONES, F.A.I., Estate House, King Street, Maidenhead; Fox & Sons, 117, Western Road, Brighton 1. Tel: Hove 9201 (6 lines).

FOX & SONS

have instructions from a Client to purchase a large Landed

ESTATE IN ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND UP TO 10,000 ACRES

The Estate should include well-tenanted farms, small holdings,
ACCOMMODATION LANDS AND VILLAGE PROPERTIES
(with or without a main residence).

Owners, their Agents or Solicitors, please send full particulars to Fox & Sons, Land Agents, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, who will immediately inspect.

NO COMMISSION REQUIRED

UPPER BASSETT, SOUTHAMPTON

Occupying a magnificent residential position on the northern outskirts just off the main road to Winchester and Romsey, and close to the well-known golf course at Stoneham.

CHARMING MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

CHARMIN.

CHARMIN.

Particularly well built in the finest Tudor style with spacious accommodation, comprising: Four bedrooms dressing room, boxroom, tiled bathroom, separate w.c., large airing cupboard, oak panelled staircase and hall, cloakroom lounge 17 ft. by 16 ft., dining room 13 ft. by 16 ft., dining room and offices. Built-in double garage with workshop adjoining. The property is well set back and secluded from the road, standing in easily maintained gardens of about



ONE ACRE

Main electric light, power gas and water. Modern drainage.

VACANT POSSESION. PRICE £7,250 OR NEAR OFFER

For appointment to view and further particulars, apply Sole Agents: Fox & Sons, 2-3, Gibbs Road, Above Bar, Southampton. Tel: Southampton 3941/2.

WEST SUSSEX, 1½ hrs. London. ATTRACTIVE WELL-APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE in village, close shops and station. Six bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, entrance hall, cloakroom, lounge, diningl room, excellent domestic offices. Main electricity, gas and water. Central heating. Double garage. Attractive gardens including spacious lawns, flower beds and kitchen garden, in all ONE ACRE. PRICE 88.00 FREEHOLD.

EAST SUSSEX. In delightful position on high ground and enjoying extensive giviews over surrounding countryside. Hastings 6 miles. A COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE with 6 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, maid's sitting room, excellent domestic offices. Main electricity, power and water. Entrance lodge. Outbuildings including 2 garages, cowhouse, calving pens and pligsties. 48½ ACRES. PRICE £12,500 FREEHOLD.

WIVELSFIELD GREEN, SUSSEX, 3 miles Haywards Heath main line station. ATTRACTIVE DETACHED HOUSE on outskirts of village. Three bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, large kitchen. Excellent buildings including shed 60 ft. by 15 ft. Main electricity, power-and water. Garden and paddock of about 1½'ACRES. PRICE £5,200 FREEHOLD.

For particulars of the above properties, apply: Fox & Sons, 117, Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Hove 9201 (6 lines).

HOVE SEA FRONT

First-class Residential district overlooking the sea.

Shops are within easy reach, also a direct bus service to Brighton Station.

THE IMPOSING FREEHOLD MODERN DETACHED MARINE RESIDENCE



"BEACHCROFT," KINGSWAY, HOVE

The accommodation comprises 5 bedrooms (2 with private bathrooms and 2 fitted basins h. and c.). 2 heated linen cupboards, panelled lounge hall with cloakroom, 2 reception rooms overlooking the sea, kitchen, maid's bedroom, sitting room and bathroom.

SUN BALCONY AND VERANDAH, PASSENGER LIFT, GARAGE, GREENHOUSE, GARDEN, ALL MAIN SERVICES.

VACANT POSSESSION

To be Sold by Aucton (unless previously sold by private treaty) at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, on Thursday, February 10, 1949.

Apply: Brighton Office.



KENsington 1490 Telegrams : "Estate, Harrods, London"

34-36, HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

OFFICES

Surrey Offices : West Byfleet and Hasiemere

c.1

c.4

c.2

Auction March 1 (if not previously sold privately).
WEY LEA, WEST WEYBRIDGE

MODERN GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE

Built of warm red brick and of most pleasing appearance. Pleasant rural outlook, buses only 50 yards, station 1 mile. Waterloo 35 minutes.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, day nursery or staff sitting room.

CO.'S SERVICES. GARAGE.

Pleasant matured gardens, kitchen garden, etc., about 11/4 ACRES

FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

c.3

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT

AND WATER.

GARAGE. Pleasant walled garden

with lawns, flower beds, etc.

Illustrated particulars and conditions of sale from the Auctioneers: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: KENsington 1490. Extn. 810), and 5-6, Station Approach, West Byfleet (Byfleet 149). ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PROPERTIES ON THE

SURREY HILLS c.4
Occupying an unrivalled site 500 feet up, facing due south and commanding delightful

THIS EXTREMELY PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE

With its suite of lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 1 dressing room, ample domestic offices, Three reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

Every conceivable conveni-

Including main drainage, central heating, hot and cold water in bedrooms, Co's. electric light, gas and water. Garage for 3 cars.

With flat for chauffeur and gardener.



Delightful grounds, gently sloping to the south, with specimen trees, hard tennis court, lawns, walled kitchen garden, orchard, shady walks, etc.

IN ALL 4½ ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £12,500

Recommended as something exceptional: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: KENsington 1490. Extn. 806).

PRICE FREEHOLD £5,750

CHARMING PART OF SUSSEX COAST

Attractive corner Residence 2 mins, walk of beach, 8 miles Chichester, WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: KENsington 1490. Extn. 807).

> Auction in March (if not sold privately) BRANWOODS, GREAT BADDOW, CHELMSFORD, ESSEX

> > WELL-APPOINTED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Suitable conversion, Nursing Home, Offices or Flats, Hall, 3 reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, 2 baths.

Main services. Centra heating.

TWO GOOD COTTAGES, GARAGES, OUTBUILDINGS.

Matured garden and grounds with about

6 ACRES FREEHOLD

VACANT POSSESSION

except cottages.

Solicitors: Messrs. Jepp & Sons, 66, Duke Street, Chelmsford. Auctioneers: Harrods Ltd., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: KENsington 1490. Eztn., 806).

MOOR PARK AND SANDY LODGE GOLF

A house with magnificent interior oak work and fitments

SUPERBLY BUILT RESIDENCE

In first-class order and condition. Ready to step into.

Three reception rooms, suite of 2 bedrooms with own bath-room, 3 other bedrooms with second bathroom. ALL MAIN SERVICES.

COMPLETE CENTRAL HEATING.

DETACHED GARAGE.

Inexpensive garden of about 3/4 ACRE

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

VACANT POSSESSION



Joint Sole Agents: The Moor Park Estate Office, and Harrods Ltd., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: KENsington 1490. Extn. 809).

EAST DEVON

Outskirts of favoured town, 250 ft. up, commanding magnificent sea and coast views.



ARTISTIC LABOUR-SAVING MODERN HOUSE

Three reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, dressing room and bathroom.

GARAGE 24 ft. x 18 ft.

ALL MAIN SERVICES.

DELIGHTFUL BUT ECONOMICAL GROUNDS of about 11/2 ACRES

FREEHOLD £7,500

VACANT POSSESSION

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: KENsington 1490. Extn. 806).



And at ALDERSHOT

ALFRED PEARSON & SON (Tel: 3388) FLEET ROAD, FLEET (Tel: 1066)

And at FARNBOROUGH

A MOST ATTRACTIVE FOREST RESIDENCE

CHARMING BUNGALOW

forming island site surrounded by Crown Lands.

forming island site surrounded by Crown Lands.
Seven bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception.
GARDENER'S BUNGALOW, SMALL FARMERY, ETC.
Inexpensive Gardens with Woodland Walks.
31 ACRES
PRICE 28,500 FREEHOLD
Apply: Winchester Office.

GREENWAYS.HARTLEY WINTNEY

COMPACT MODERN RESIDENCE

in this favourite village, few mindes' walk shops and Church
and 2 miles Winchfield Main Line Station.

Four principal bedrooms, maids' bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
lounge hall, cloakroom, 2 reception rooms.

MAIN SERVICES. GARAGE.

Very pretty secluded garden.

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION,
Privately now or Auction Tuesday, February 22nd
Apply: Fleet Office.

By order of A. J. Harmsworth, Ltd., and the Weybridge, Woking and Aldershot Canal Co., Ltd.

SURREY and HAMPSHIRE

THE OLD INLAND WATERWAY, THE BASINGSTOKE CANAL

Running from Bufleet to just above the Hampshire village of Grewwell, a distance of about 32 miles.

Together with the whole of the VALUABLE STANDING TIMBER, Residential and Industrial Properties adjoining.

By Auction in 36 Lots on Tuesday, March 1, 1949.

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COMPANY'S WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER
GARAGE AND STABLING. TWO COTTAGES.
15 ACRES with useful paddocks.
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Staff Cottage and Flat essential.

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Chiltern Hills (between High Wycombe and Aylesbury). Charmingly restored and commanding fine views.

Three sitting rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Secondary house or annexe (with reception room 37 ft. x 28 ft. 2 bedrooms, bathroom and kitchen. Two cottages. kitchen. Two cotta Co,'s electricity. Lov Co,'s electricity. Lovely walled gardens, 2 paddocks and orchards.

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NR. WINCHESTER. EXCELLENT HOUSE CLOSE TO TROUT FISHING. WONSTON LODGE, SUTTON SCOTNEY. A modernised house with 3 reception (oak floors), 6 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Maisonette or additional accommodation of 4 rooms. Co.'s electricity and power. Central heating throughout. Garages, stabling, barn, good cottage. Lovely garden and pasture bounded by a stream. NEARLY 4 ACRES. FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION LATER.—WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.

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Delightful position directly overlooking Epping Forest. Attractive well-built detached Freemold Residence, "KETIEKING," at the corner of Upper Park and Nursery Road. Accommodation (two floors only): hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, boxroom, 2 bathrooms, usual offices. Double garage with chaufteur's quarters over. Delightful pleasure gardens with greenhouse and out-buildings, of I acre. Vacant possession on completion. For Sale by Auction at the Roeuuck Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, on Monday, February 7, 1949, at 6 p.m. (unless sold privately beforehand). Auctioneers:

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(in one or seven lots) including the Georgianstyle Residence, a thatched residential farm
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The ideatily situated and well-farmed Freehold
Agricultural and Residential Property within
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London by a half-hourly service of fast trains,
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Most suitable for pedigree stock breeding and comprising a very attractive 17th-century farminouse together with set of excellent original and modern farm buildings and pair of superior semi-detached cottages. Main Co.'s water, electric light and gas connected. Also a valuable woodland plantation and three well-situated enclosures of accommodation land, the whole extending to 175 acres or thereabouts. With vacant possession on completion. Which

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Will submit to anction (unless sold privately will submit to anction (unless sold privately

Mesers. WELLER, SON & GRINSTED will submit to auction (unless sold privately meanwhile) in 5 lots, at the Lion Hotel, Guildford, Surrey, on Tuesday, February 8, 1949, at 3 o'clock. Copies of particulars and plan may be obtained of the Solietors: Mesers. FowLER, LEGG & Cc., 13, Jiedford Row, W.C.I (Tel. CHANCETY 7171), or of the Auctioneers, 9d, Woodbridge Road, Guildford, Surrey (Tel. 3308/9), and at Cranleigh Cfel. 5.

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About 8-10 bedrooms. Main services preferred. A good price will be paid for the right
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Residence, 3 recep., 5 beds., 2 baths., Aga
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Attractive Modern Residence on 60 acres
prime fattening land with farmyard and loose
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Modern Bungalow on 17 acres, 2 recep., 2
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poultry farm: low outgoings. Price £2,000.
Residential Farm of 140 acres with delightful
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farms, small country properties, estaics, stud
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half a century. CO. WATERFORD, IRELAND. Country half a century.

half a century.

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Owner going abroad almost immediately.
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KENYA HIGHLANDS. Delightful Estate KENYA HIGHLANDS. Delightful Estate of 1,500 acres on slopes of Mt. Kenya, height 7,300 ft. Abundant water and timber. Good farm and buildings. Attractive well-furnished House, 3 rec., 8 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms. All modern conveniences. Electric light. Lovely gardens. Magnificent views and ideal climate. Price £27,000.—For further particulars and photographs apply Box 1073.

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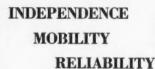


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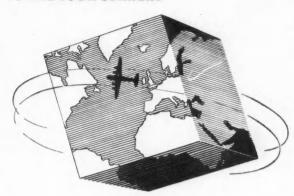
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ALICE IN POSTERLAND



Catch as catch can't

"He runs with all his might," panted the Lion, "but I run with might and mane, you know."

"My Goodness," Alice exclaimed, "you are fast."

"Your Goodness—puff—my dear young lady—puff—has nothing to do with it," said the Lion. "It's the Keeper's Goodness I'm after—the Goodness in his Guinness. I haven't the strength to catch him till I've had a Guinness."

"But you can't have the Guinness till you catch him," Alice objected.

"I know," said the Lion. "That's what makes me such a wild animal."



COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CV No. 2714

JANUARY 21, 1949



Yvonne Gregory

MISS MADELINE MARY TURNBULL

The engagement of Miss Madeline Mary Turnbull, the daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hugh Turnbull and Lady Turnbull, of 7, Regent's Park Terrace, N.W.1, to Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Sandilands, elder son of Lieutenant-Colonel Prescott Sandilands and Mrs. Prescott Sandilands, of 121, Coleherne Court, S.W.1, was announced recently

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HOUSES OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

THE first meeting has been held of the committee set up by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to report on measures for "the preservation, maintenance, and use of houses of outstanding or architectural interest which might not otherwise be preserved, including where desirable the preservation of a house and its contents as a unity."

In these terms, the references to preservation of a house and its contents as a unity, and to those which might not otherwise be preserved, are significant. Any scheme to be acceptable should be voluntary, enlisting the co-operation of owners in return for some form of assistance. It should also be applicable to homes of any age or size, provided their interest is sufficient. The reference to use raises perhaps the most important issue, the desirability of maintaining family continuity and habitation of at least some portion of an historic house. Half the thrill of Berkeley Castle is that Berkeleys have lived Half the thrill of there for 800 years, and of Penshurst and Hatfield that they are still the homes of Sidneys and Cecils. The guiding principle of the Committee must obviously be to encourage this continuity, whether of heredity or of other persons qualified to undertake the service, through ensuring, as Lady Exeter has expressed it with reference to Burleigh, that the scales are not too heavily weighted against them-as at present.

The chief points for consideration are costs and staffing, and the means of bringing legislation to bear. The first comprises the charges on capital to which all estates are subject, but no less the running costs involved by, for example, the replacing of carpets worn out by visitors, heating, provision of staff for cleaning and to act as guides, besides structural maintenance. Lack of staff presents by no means the least problem. As regards legislation, the future of country houses cannot be ensured without revision of the complicated and defective code of Acts touching Ancient Monuments, which specifically exclude inhabited buildings. By Section 17 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944, the principle that fine buildings should be preserved was clearly enunciated, though its effectiveness is confined to a delay of their demolition for two months only, and the Minister cannot initiate a prohibition order. The next step seems, therefore, to be to empower the Ancient Monuments Department of the Ministry of Works to extend its scope to include inhabited buildings of any period, and to change its name to Historical Monuments Department.

To make this framework, amended, to fit the actual problem would appear to involve alternative courses: vesting in the State; and a State contribution or allowance towards upkeep. The State is already able to take over a house and its contents in lieu of death duties. This provision might be extended to enable the vesting to take place in advance, the value of the property being regarded as a credit fund to be against death duties on the whole estate when payable. By this means an important house and its contents could be taken over immediately by mutual arrangement where advisable, and become an Historical Monument. The second and much larger category would consist of houses where some part-the fabric and probably certain rooms with their contents -would be scheduled, the remainder continuing in private occupation. For these 50 per cent. of the cost of maintaining the whole house might be refunded to the owner, or a corresponding allowance be made against taxation, with facilities for heating, immediate repairs, and engaging of staff. A third class, corresponding to the

aaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

SONG

WINTER unmasks the rose For the light thing she is and blows Her leaves away and shows The green, hard heart of her And not a thing will stir To help the rose.

So having taught a maid She need not virtuous be nor staid Nor true nor unafraid But only mindful of Their hardly lawful love, Men are repaid.

ELIZABETH MELDRUM.

French Monuments inscrits, could be covered by a restrictive covenant against alterations and In both categories receipts receive no grant. from visitors should be relieved of all taxation on condition of their being expended on the staffing and upkeep of the premises and grounds.

ROMNEY MARSH

HE Agricultural Land Commission, who just produced their first Report, covering the early months of 1948, are an impartial body with power to fix and regulate their own procedure, and they will no doubt give sound advice to the Minister on the problem of Romney Marsh. Its 50,000 acres, on which stock grazing has been carried on since Saxonsome say Roman-times, are famous all over the world for the long-woolled sheep they graze, and there can be no doubt as to their value as a producer of exports. During the war, in the interests of food production, the acreage of arable on the Marsh was raised from 3,000 to 16,000, and now that arable expansion is again directed, it has been suggested that the wartime arable of the Marsh should be extended and permanently maintained at 20,000 acres. Would this be in the national interest, or should the Marsh revert to a predominantly pastoral economy? This is the knotty problem to which the Land Commission are asked to find an answer. So far they have made a preliminary inspection, but should they decide in favour of arable, they will have further to consider what is necessary in the way of essential services and equipment. Would this be worth while-it would entail a great deal of compulsory purchase—or would it ruin the highly specialised organisation of the sheep farmer and rob us of a splendid national asset? There is no doubt that it will be possible for a time to cash in on the storedup fertility of the centuries. But it would be living on capital of a particularly valuable and exportable kind.

GROUND NUT FARMING

CCRUTINY of the state of the so-called ground-Inut scheme in Tanganyika points clearly to the need of the caution which a business firm would use in developing a new project with many uncertainties. We cannot afford to batter ourselves blindly against the African thorn. At great expense 50,000 acres at Kongwa have now been cleared for cropping. Let this be divided into manageable farming units, say of 5,000 acres, each in the charge of one white man. Let a system of balanced farming be adopted now to try out on a field scale the various crops, including sunflowers, ground nuts and grass leys that are likely to be suitable for a long-term rotation. It is particularly important that grass leys should be tried now so as to discover if in this area of sparse and uncertain rainfall there is a reasonable chance of establishing levs that will carry cattle. Water may be the limiting factor here. We must find out these things now on a modest scale. We must ensure also that the African labour attracted to work on the scheme stays on the job. If it is true that the labour turnover has been 100 per cent. in six months, something serious is wrong.

LOCAL RECORDS PRESERVATION

WE gave some account the other day of the movement sponsored by the National Council of Social Service for inspiring and organising the compiling of local records, and the writing of local histories. Another side of the picture is shown by an appeal made by Miss Joan Wake for the preservation of existing local records, and an appeal for a public enquiry into every aspect of the matter. The burning questions of export and the destruction of recent and present-day records without regard to the historian's interests, in Miss Wake's view, demand prompt and effective interim measures while a statesmanlike solution of the long-term problem of local records offices is hammered out. She considers that they should be on a much broader basis than can be supplied by any single type of local authority, that all interests should be represented in their management, and that the areas served should be large enough to secure efficiency and economy without sacrificing local pride and patriotism. This obviously suggests the geographical county as the best unit of administration, and Lincolnshire has already led the way.

PLAYING WITH PROFESSIONALS

'HE offer of the Professional Golfers' Association to let amateurs play in their tournaments this summer, with a view to furbishing up their game for the Walker Cup match, has now taken definite shape. They originally proposed to admit 20 players all told, to be nominated by the Royal and Ancient Club, but it was clear that few if any amateurs could find either time or money to play in more than two or three tournaments at most, and the merits of the plan would therefore be largely wasted. The P.G.A. have now accepted an alternative scheme whereby 20 amateurs will be specially nominated for each particular tournament. sideration will obviously be given to the neighbourhood in which players live; thus all worthy candidates should be able to play in at least one tournament near their homes, and this valuable experience will be widely extended. Youth is to play an important part in the choosing of the players, and it is youth that we need.

FROG CURRENCY

"I DON'T see no p'ints about this frog that's any better'n any other frog." So said the gentleman in Mark Twain's famous story, and no doubt it represents a very general view of frogs. It is presumably not held in Camborne, where men make bargains not so much in pounds, shillings and pence as in frogs. We have heard of bargains in cigarettes, particularly in Germany, but frogs break fresh ground in the annals of currency. It appears that a gentleman of Camborne sold his motor-cycle for £25, or 2,500 frogs, on the basis of £1 for 100 frogs. The purchaser had a name that would have delighted the facetious Mr. Shirley, author of a famous book of leading cases. He was called Mr. Shortman, and that appropriately, for he fell woefully short in his delivery of frogs, stopping at a mere The substantial issue at question was whether the price was to be 1,000 or 2,500 frogs, and the County Court judge, having heard the evidence, gave judgment for £15 or 1,500 frogs, and told the parties to settle the method of payment between themselves. It would seem that pound notes would be the more convenient. True, they go all too rapidly to-day, but they are hardly so elusive as frogs.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By Major C. S. JARVIS

PROPOS of my remarks in a recent Note about the manner in which Henry Alken's sportsmen held their guns in the early part of the 19th century, a correspondent has sent me a copy of a recently published book, The Old House at Coate, a collection of Richard Jefferies's essays that have never before appeared in print. One of these, The Squire and the Land, after describing the way in which the Squire held his gun, which was exactly the same as that shown in all Alken's prints, with the left arm bent and the hand gripping the barrel immediately in front of the trigger guard, goes on to describe in some detail what Jefferies calls 'modern ideas of machine precision." ideas, I gather, were inspired by the visit to England in those days as music-hall and circus turns of some American sharp-shooters, who with bullets fired from rifles could hit with monotonous accuracy glass balls thrown into the air, and the secret of their marksmanship was that they adopted a firing position in which the left arm was held absolutely straight with the fingers gripping the barrel at the full extent of that arm.

ALTHOUGH the Squire did not approve of this modern method of handling the fowling-piece, one learns that Jefferies, who was an excellent shot himself, thought that there was quite a lot to be said for it, since, as he puts it, all one had to do was to thrust out the left arm at the target, and if the left arm did its job correctly all was well. "The trick is not in the least difficult, though so opposite to all former ideas, which attached no specal value to the left hand except as a support. To attain the greatest stability consistent with ease, the usual position of the left hand is just in front of, or, with some, partly over the trigger guard, much about the centre of the gun. This minimises the weight: the barrels and the stock are balanced. The new position abolishes the balance altogether—at first it seems peculiar, but soon becomes natural: and thus the most cherished traditions are put aside." The impression that one obtains therefore is that, though Jefferies was on the whole most suspicious of the benefits of modern progress, he thought that this American method of holding a rifle or a fowlingpiece had its good points.

I am not sure that I agree with Jefferies when he goes on to say, after commenting on the poor quality of weapon being put on the market in his day, that "as the left hand is much exposed in the new position, let no man use it unless he is quite certain of his gun." I think I am right in saying that most bursts occur at the actual cartridge chamber, and if this happens when one is holding the gun in the Alken fashion, one runs the risk of having one's left hand blown away. I have experienced only one accident of this nature, when my gun burst owing to a most unreliable cartridge I bought in 1918. The whole of the left barrel, including the middle rib, was blown away, but though I was holding the gun in a manner which Jefferies states is highly dangerous, all that I sustained was a slight cut on the left wrist.

A CORRESPONDENT has called me over the coals for recently referring to the shrew as a shrew "mouse," inasmuch as it is not a true mouse at all, but belongs to the insectivora order and is therefore more closely related to the mole. This is, of course, correct, and I was in error when I made the common countryman's mistake of calling the shrew by its wrong name, or rather



H. Smith

THE GUILDHALL, THAXTED, ESSEX

giving it an incorrect surname. My only excuse is that with moorhens called black plover, foxes posing as jugged hare, and soya bean paste in tough skin envelopes called pork sausages, I am not certain that I know the correct name of anything.

In connection with animals posing under false names, I have often wondered if it is correct to refer to the rabbit as the coney, or cony. It is, of course, convenient for people who have to write about rabbits to have an alternative name for them and so be able to avoid repetition, but according to the Bible the true coney is the hyrax, which is common on the rocky hills of Palestine, Syria and Transjordan. This is the small animal that the Arabs call waboir and the ancient Israelites named shaphan, which looks very much like a large-sized water-rat without the tail, but which according to my natural history books is a relative of the rhinoceros, or the elephant, according to the book in which one looks it up. The peculiarity about the hyrax is that one nearly always sees it in threes, and I never discovered what was the relationship of the third member of the party to the married pair.

these Notes recently I mentioned that an American expedition, after a short visit to Sinai, claimed definitely to have solved the mystery of the crossing of the Red Sea by the Israelites which had been puzzling historians for generations, and I see in my daily newspaper that the exploring party have now passed into Africa. Here, as one might expect, they have made new history by discovering a lost tribe which has been cut off from the outer world for many centuries, and which dates back to 3,000 B.C. Although these people observe a puritanical morality, their headmen are allowed thirty wives each, each king has to kill off his father without shedding blood, and vestal virgins keep an eternal fire going. I should very much like to get into touch with one of these vestal virgins and see if she can teach me to do the same thing in my slow combustion stove with the type of fuel one gets nowadays.

The casual reader may wonder why none of the British explorers has managed to scent out this lost tribe, but the weak spot of the average British explorer is that he almost invariably fails to appreciate the news value of the things he discovers and is, moreover, usually most unobservant. For instance, I was for many years in charge of an Arab province and was under the impression that the public security there was excellent, but when American travellers started their explorations with a view to writing books on their experiences I learnt that the province was swarming with Arab bandits who held up cars on almost every mile of the roads.

HOPE that when this American expedition have finished with Central Africa they will visit the New Forest, and clear up once and for all a mystery that has been puzzling us for nearly 849 years, namely, was William Rufus killed by accident when an arrow fired by Sir William Tyrrel glanced off a tree, or was Sir William a member of a Leftist movement with designs on the Throne, and did he take a steady aimed shot at the monarch when none of the beaters was looking? There is no doubt that immediately after the accident Sir William Tyrrel made a very rapid get-away to the West Country and beyond, and I often pass by the little smithy at Avon Tyrell, where he stayed for a few minutes while the smith removed his horse's shoes and replaced them back to front to baffle his pursuers. All this rather points to a prearranged assassination, but, on the other hand, I imagine that if one happened in 1100 to kill the reigning monarch while out shooting the old excuse of "I didn't know it was loaded" would not carry much weight, and it was probably advisable to set out on an extended European tour at very short notice, without waiting to have one's passport brought up to date.

CASTLES FROM THE AIR-IV

GUARDIANS OF THE COAST



1.—PORCHESTER, AT THE HEAD OF PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR. THE NORMAN KEEP AND CHURCH STAND WITHIN THE WALLS OF THE ROMAN FORT

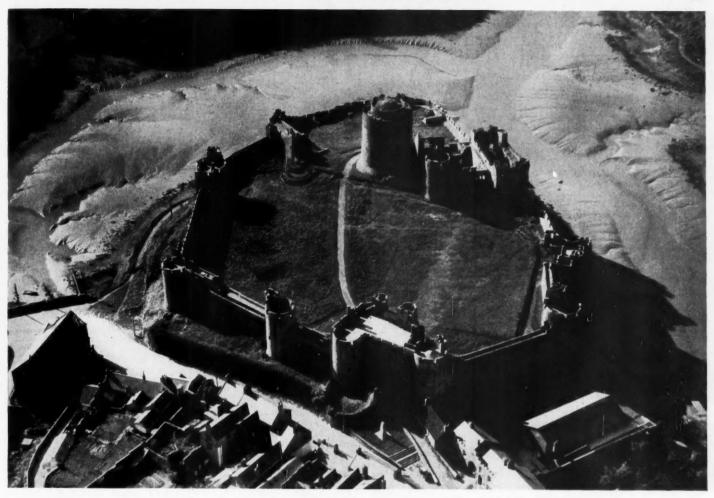
intervals all along our southern and eastern coasts, interspersed among the rusting barbed wire and the concrete obstructions that recall the most recent threat to this island, stand memorials to earlier invasion perils. They go back to Roman times. The Martello towers remind us of Napoleon's ambition; the coast castles of Henry VIII perpetuate the fears of an absolute monarch when his arbitrary behaviour had left him isolated in Europe. The Hundred Years' War brought dangers as well as glories, and there remain several of the castles which were then built or reconstructed on or near the coast to repel French raids. Norman keeps, some fragmentary like that of Hastings, others still intact, like that which crowns the cliffs of Dover, still show how carefully the lines of communica-tion with Normandy were safe-guarded by garrisons controlling the ports. Older still are the Roman fortresses raised in the last period of the occupation to meet the devastating Saxon forays which they proved powerless to avert.

Into the Roman strategical

Into the Roman strategical plan of roads and military stations coast defence did not enter. Gaul was securely held and Romanised and only towards the end of the



2.—BAMBURGH, ON THE NORTHUMBERLAND COAST, IS A ROCK FORTRESS WITH A KEEP CONSTRUCTED BY HENRY II



3.—PEMBROKE CASTLE, STANDING ON A PROMONTORY BETWEEN TWO CREEKS, AFFORDED PROTECTION TO SHIPPING IN MILFORD HAVEN ON THE ROUTE TO IRELAND. THE CIRCULAR NORMAN KEEP WAS BUILT BY WILLIAM MARSHAL

third century did danger arise along the seaboard from the raids of Saxon pirates. A chain of ten or eleven fortresses was then established extending from the Wash to Spithead and placed under the command of the Count of the Saxon Shore. At Burgh Castle in Suffolk (Gariannonum) and at Richborough in Kent (Rutupia-) considerable remains of the Roman walls still exist; at Pevensey (Anderida)

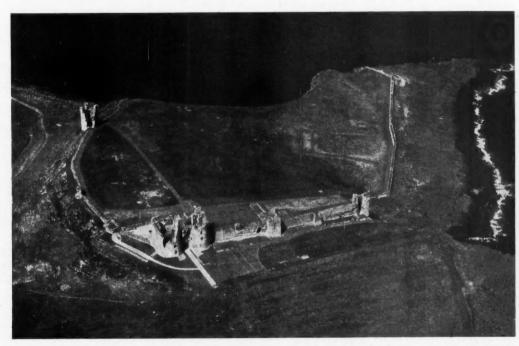
and Porchester (Portus Magnus) the Roman fortresses became mediæval castles. Anderida, manned by Romanised Britons after the withdrawal of the legions, held out until 491, when, as the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records, it was besieged and captured by Aella, first King of the South Saxons, and his son, Cissa, and its inhabitants were massacred.

Porchester is the best preserved and the

most impressive of the Roman coast castles, but the competing claims of the Norman keep and church and the recollection that it was from Porchester that Edward III embarked before Crécy and Henry V before Agincourt inevitably divert attention from the Roman walls and bastions. An air photograph shows the great extent of the fortified area, roughly 200 yards square, and diminishes to their true proportions

the keep and courtyard of the mediaval castle constructed in the north-west angle (Fig. 1). Fourteen out of the twenty Roman bastions remain. Although the sea at high water still laps the walls of Porchester, as it did when they were built, the tide of events has left it stranded at the head of the harbour; but to realise the continuity of history one has only to look out from the water gate across the roadstead to the gantries of Portsmouth dockyard and to the masts and funnels of warships at anchor in the distance.

Although documentary evidence is incomplete, the great keep at Porchester was probably constructed by Henry II, who frequently made this his port of embarkation for France. An upper stage was added about 1200, giving the keep its present height of 100 ft. In a previous article in this series alluson was made to the building works initiated by Henry II after the anarchy of Stephen's reign. The protection of the principal ports was given high priority among the measures taken to maintain internal and external security. The castle at Southampton has gone and the shell-keep at Hastings is in ruins, but the mighty keep of Dover remains a monument both to the King's prudence and to the architectural skill of his

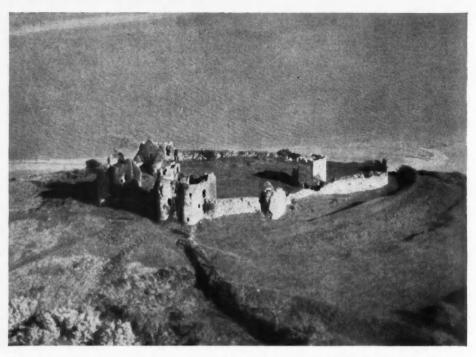


4.—DUNSTANBURGH. ANOTHER NORTHUMBRIAN COAST CASTLE, WAS NOTABLE FOR ITS FORTIFIED GATEHOUSE, NOW RUINED

architect, Maurice the Engineer. At Orford in Suffolk, which was once a port of some account, the keep, built between 1165 and 1172, is of exceptional form, circular inside and polygonal outside, with three turrets projecting from it. The promontory castle of Scarborough and the rock fortress of Bamburgh (Fig. 2) were the two coastal strongholds north of the Humber on which Henry II bestowed most attention. Bamburgh, however, came within the system of Border fortresses. In 1157 it was ceded by Malcolm, the Scotch king, along with Carlisle and Newcastle. Almost immediately Henry began the construction of the keep which crowns the rock.

Pembroke, the capital of "Little England beyond Wales," was of importance in Norman and Early Plantagenet times not only as the chief fortress of the Palatinate but for its position near the entrance to Milford Haven commanding the passage to Ireland. Standing on a promontory between two creeks at the head of an arm of the haven, the castle comprises an outer and an inner ward with a strong gatehouse on the line of the outer curtain having an oblique approach to it (Fig. 3). The keep, the earliest completed portion of the castle now standing, was probably built after Henry II's death and is usually attributed to William Marshal, the trusted supporter of Henry and both his sons. A circular keep is a type much commoner in France than in England, and it is significant that much of Marshal's earlier career was spent in France. The keep, rising from the inner ward, is seen through the gap where part of the wall dividing the wards has been demolished. The gatehouse and the curtain with its round towers are of later date.

Edward I's castles in North Wales-Carnarvon, Beaumaris and Harlechhardly fall within the scope of this article. Though geographically coast castles, they were built to garrison the conquered Principality and to serve as bases for offensive operations if the need arose. After the outbreak of the Hundred Years' War renewed attention came to be paid to the defence of our south and east coasts. Towns on or near the coast were compelled to repair or rebuild their walls, and the fortifications of several of the Norman castles were remodelled and brought up to date. Between 1361 and 1370 Edward III built an entirely new castle at Queenborough on the island of Sheppey. Only the moat and grass-covered foundations now exist, but an old plan and an engraving made by Hollar show that it was of a unique design. The main fortress was circular and its curtain was defended by six round towers set at equal intervals, except for the pair defending the gatehouse which were placed closer together.



LLANSTEPHAN, A SOUTH WALES CASTLE AT THE MOUTH OF THE TOWY, WAS DEFENDED, LIKE DUNSTANBURGH, BY A FORMIDABLE GATEHOUSE

An outer ring wall of less height and rising from the moat surrounded the broad outer court. The term "concentric castle," often used loosely to describe Edward I's Welsh fortresses, could truly be applied to this castle, the design of which in some respects anticipated Henry VIII's coastal forts.

While Queenborough was in process of building, important works were carried out at Rochester and at Hadleigh on the Essex side of the Thames estuary. Under Richard II further measures were taken. The City of London considered plans for the erection of two towers, one on either bank of the river, to protect shipping in the Thames. In 1380 John, Lord Cobham, obtained a licence to fortify his manor house at Cooling on the ridge overlooking the Thames On one of the towers of the outer gateway there is a copper plate wrought in the form of a charter announcing to all "that beth and schul be" that the castle had been built "in help of the cuntre," and not for private ends. It may be suspected, however, that when Archibich of Contemporal del distance with head to the contemporal del distance with the contemporal distance bishop Courtenay added the strong gatehouse to

the inner ward of Saltwood Castle, near Hythe (illustrated September 17, 1948), recent revolt of the peasants was a reason not less compelling than the fear of an attack by sea-raiders. North much fortification was done at Bamburgh and Dunstanburgh (Fig. 4) as well as to the Border castles during this period when the Scots were in league with France. At Dunstanburgh, one of John of Gaunt's castles, built on a promontory, the ruined gatehouse, which with its pair of drum towers was designed to be a fortress in itself, is the most impressive portion left, although barely half its original height. Llanstephan on the coast of Carmarthenshire, at the mouth of the Towy (Fig. 5), was also given

a formidable gatehouse as its principal building.

The period during which the French
provinces were lost, the subsequent Wars of the Roses, and the years of consolidation that followed Henry VII's seizure of the throne produced no important coastal defences. Only when Henry VIII, after his final breach with Rome, found himself threatened by a Holy Alliance, did the need arise for a national plan to meet the threat of invasion. When the danger was at its height between 1538 and 1542, a chain of blockhouses was established which long after the crisis had passed continued to form the basis of our system of coast defence. In some instances old castles were put into repair, but the increased power of artillery had rendered obsolete high walls and towers. The new coastal forts, built to guard the Downs and the Cinque Ports, the approaches to Portsmouth and Southampton, and the harbours farther west, were designed on a new principle as low structures with a circular tower and radiating bastions to serve as gun platforms for the culverins and sakers of the time. St. Mawes, one of the twin castles guarding Falmouth Harbour, is illustrated here (Fig. 6). The three gun platforms radiating from the main drum form a trefoil on plan. These coast castles were designed by foreigners, one of whom, Antonio Fagion, was a Sicilian. Another, Stephen von Haschenperg, the architect entrusted with the design of Sandgate Castle, was a Moravian.

Two and a half centuries later the coastal fort showed little advance in design.

Martello towers were but simplified versions of Henry VIII's coast castles and like their predecessors never had to stand the test of warfare. A. S. O. The photographs were specially taken for COUNTRY LIFE by Aerofilms, Ltd. Previous articles in this series (to be continued) appeared on July 11, 1947, and September 17 and November 19, 1948.



6.—ST. MAWES, OPPOSITE FALMOUTH, ONE OF HENRY VIII'S COAST CASTLES

THE LAIRD'S ISLAND

THE island lies at the narrow end of the three-mile-long loch and is more than half a mile from the shore. From the heathery mainland this distance appears more owing to the fact that the island is low and flat. The willows and bog oaks that fringe its northern side give the illusion of large trees; in reality they are not more than 15-20 feet high.

At all times of the day one may see packs of duck speeding along the margins, and levelplaning skeins of geese drop in without any precautionary circlings which shows they regard

it as a sanctuary.

The laird, however, does shoot it four or five times in a season, though he is no lover of slaughter; three or four geese to his own gun

are enough to satisfy him.

I had many times viewed the island through my stalking telescope and wished I could explore it, and I must confess also that I longed to bag a goose from it, though, like the laird. I find no satisfaction in killing a large number of wild geese. Through my glass I had often seen what appeared to be a ruined building of grey stone standing upon a slight eminence. It was quite square and in one wall I could make out an arched window. Below the walls was a flat green plateau, and upon this the geese could be seen resting, sometimes odd birds, sometimes a great army of many hundreds.

One afternoon in the winter of 1948 I had a chance to set foot on this mysterious sanctuary. The day was wild and stormy; white horses rode out on the loch and made a tumultuous roar along the stony shores. The keeper looked askance at the waves and doubted whether we could safely make the passage. Our boat was small and there were three other guns beside myself. Moreover there was the chance that if we did get safely over we might be marooned if the weather should worsen.

In any case, he said, we could not embark from the boat-house which was at the far end of the loch; our only chance was to cross at the narrowest point. He decided we might have a The reason for his decision was, I think, that that afternoon the water was too rough for the geese to rest upon it, and as we stood beneath the group of pines fringing the northern bank we saw skein after skein come beating in against the wind to drop on the flat expanse.
"We'll have a try at it, sirr," said the

"I'll tak the boat doon to the point if

you will meet me there.

For an hour we waited by the pines watching with certain misgivings the white shutters of foam out in the loch. The waves made such tumult we could not hear ourselves speak; we had to shout. My labrador also seemed assailed with forebodings as she sat shivering beside me.

At last I saw white plumes of spray far down the loch which rose and fell like shell splashes, and through the glass made out a tiny black speck which heaved up and down, every now and then vanishing from view. It was the keeper in the boat. He was hugging the lee of the island and showers of duck rose before him. The geese, however, were hidden from him by the rising ground and belt of willows.

Slowly the boat drew near; then it was ducking and wallowing beside us. We clambered in, and the next moment the outboard motor was engaged and we headed round into the wind.

It was not a comfortable journey, but any anxiety I might have felt was forgotten in the excitement of the nearness of the island. geese had not lifted, for they were screened from us, but when we were within a hundred yards I noticed three sentries standing on a slight rise of the ground. Perhaps they heard the stutter of the outboard motor; perhaps they glimpsed us as we appeared and reappeared in the troughs of the waves. The next instant the whole army was up and their hoarse cries came to us on the wind. For a moment or so there appeared to be a carpet of geese hanging over the island, then they sorted themselves out and beat away in orderly skeins. "They'll be back," assured the keeper. "We must run ashore as soon as we can.

This we did, concealing the boat among the willow scrub, and hastened up past the ruin to the laird's butts beyond. These were large barrels sunk in the turf with a fringe of plaited reed around their mouths; they were dry and warm and offered perfect concealment.

Having seen us safely underground the keeper retired to the ruins and we awaited the

return of the geese.

For a time there was nothing but the hiss of the wind in my reed screen and the distant continual roar of surf. My dog, crouched on the barrel rim, lay flat out. I had covered her with straw, but still she shivered.

I looked with watering eves towards the high mountains on the shore. From over their wild crests grey tatters of cloud came flying, the lower clouds passing overhead at great speed.

As I sat there I saw a wonderful thing, Two large skeins of geese were beating up against the gale. They were over a mile away and appeared to have no intention of coming to our island, but had some fixed objective beyond the mountains.

With their great wings working furiously they made no headway but hung in long undulating lines At times, taking advantage of a slight lull, they crept forward a foot or two, but at last they surrendered themselves to the wind and were whirled back, losing in a second or so all the labour of their battle.

Yet again they had a try, this time creeping low against the heathery slopes of the mountain. Now they made better progress, but when the leader cleared the crest, the wind forced him round and soon both skeins were out of sight, scattered and flying like autumn leaves.

Then small parties of pink-footed geese began to head for the island. Shots rang out. I saw one or two birds plunge earthwards, and soon I had my chance at a big pack of "pinks" which came directly overhead. Judy, the labra-dor, was sent out and came back with a fat gander which I had dropped in the willow swamp behind my butt.

As dusk settled down short-eared owls came beating slowly over the fluttering dead rushes, wheeling and dropping suddenly as they

pounced on the voles.

A rising moon shone fitfully through scudding clouds and the gale, which had abated somewhat during the afternoon, increased in fury.

The journey back to land was an awesome experience: we had many very uneasy moments, but we ran in at last into the shelter of the pines and it was good to feel the keel grind into the sand.

Our total bag was nine geese, including a barnacle, an unusual species to find on an inland loch.

On one other day I visited the island under very different circumstances. The afternoon was windless, song thrushes were fluting sweetly in the pine woods, the loch was a flat calm.

We got no geese, but I explored the island and the ancient ruins of the Priory, which date

from 500.

And there, scratched out by the rabbits which infest the place, I came upon the skull of one of the old monks, parchment brown in These ancient men of God must have found this place a secure retreat against the World and the Devil, and I thought of how once eyes in those cavernous sockets had looked out benignly at the cold waters and seen and heard the wild grey geese, which from time out of mind have also found rest and peace in that lonely spot. Some things are changeless; man and his works are doomed to dust, but that lonely isle set in the grey waters, the massive hills ringing it round, the long weaving skeins of geese, these surely will remain until the end of BB

THE FOUNDLING SWIFTS

WIFTS nest in this district in some numbers, and one July day I found a young one in the garden. It could just flutter along, but could not fly. It seemed quite healthy, so I borrowed the largest cage I could find and decided to give it at least a sporting

chance of growing up.

Its food seemed likely to be a problem. However, after a very short time, I found that it would take a little bread soaked in milk. My smallest dissecting forceps were the nearest approach I could find to its mother's beak, and it opened its mouth quite readily when a tasty morsel came along. Jacob (so I called it) was ready for a meal about every half-hour, and enjoyed, too, an occasional drop of water from a fountain-pen filler. It would climb up the bars of the cage, but seemed to accept its captivity quite happily, and if I put it out on the lawn it made no attempt to flutter away

Then, about three days later, in another part of the garden, we found another swift. It, too, could only just flutter. I hailed it with joy as a companion for Jacob, so "Esau" came into For the first day they stayed at the cage. opposite sides of their home, taking no notice of each other whatever. Then, one afternoon, there seemed to be a fight going on, and after that they must have fallen in love, for Esau was devoted to Jacob, and sang to her all day long. Of course, it was difficult to vary their menu, nor could I catch insects. Jacob had a partiality for a bit of sugar mixed with the bread and milk, but Esau, with more masculine tastes, favoured a bit of cheese grated with it. or a few fibres of meat, to say nothing of a dash of green Water they both liked, but in moderation.

They were absolutely tame. I could do anything with them, and it was easy to keep them clean. Jacob came to the bars of the cage at once if she saw me come into the room-she would have been first in any queue, for she was always hungry-but Esau always went on "singonly just turning his head in a lordly way for the proffered morsel, like a craftsman who is unwilling to leave his craft for such material things as eating and drinking.

The next business was flying. I took them out on the lawn each day, but they only attempted to flutter along. Esau forgot his song as soon as he moved more than about two feet from Jacob, but started it again the moment he came near her. To help them I perched them on my hand, taking care to wear a gardening glove to give them a better grip. First I raised my hand about a foot from the ground swaying it gently so that they spread their wings and fluttered to keep their balance, whereupon they then took off with a kind of gliding flight. Their first efforts took them about three feet, but soon they managed six or seven, flying into the wind or even with it. They had trouble, however, with their little "under-carriages," apparently being unable to bring them down soon enough to prevent a few crash landingsin fact they sometimes somersaulted right over, though with no ill-effects. For about a fortnight I took them out each day, raising my hand higher and higher and swaying it more and more

to give them a good take-off.
Esau kept up his "song" all day until night fell, when they used to snuggle together under the rumpled newspaper I put in one corner of the cage to keep off draughts. They would stand together side by side and watch me--apparently

quite contented.

Then, one evening, Jacob took off from my hand, and instead of coming down near the end of the garden flew off in beautiful steady flight towards the valley below, where there were lots of swifts. My heart sank, but I could not grudge her her freedom. But poor Esau was utterly disconsolate; he sang not another note, and sat bunched up in the cage, the picture of misery, or else he climbed wildly up the bars, fluttering to get away. I let him practise on the lawn all the next day whenever I had a moment to spare, but he kept flopping down.

However, that evening I raised him on my hand, high above my head. He stood there looking down at me as much as to say, "Good-bye and thank you," then he, too, took off in beautiful flight away towards the valley to find E. M. K.

AN ARTIST IN NEEDLEWORK

By BERNARD and THERLE HUGHES

R. JOHNSON, writing to Mrs. Thrale in 1776, referred to "Mrs. Knowles, the Quaker, that works the sutile pictures." The long s in the word sutile (from suere, to sew) has been generally misread as an f, and the rather remarkable work of Mary Knowles and some of her contemporaries too easily dismissed.

In Georgian England beautiful needlework was one of the few branches of the arts in which ladies with pretensions to elegance and culture might excel without losing their status as gentlewomen. At a period when the fashionable world was excited by old master pictures and when portrait painting by a number of distinguished and highly successful artists was all the rage, it was natural enough that the more daring among these needlewomen should seek to copy notable pictures of the day. Mary Knowles (1773-1807), Miss Morritt, of Rokeby, Miss Grey and Mary Linwood were outstanding enthusiasts at this work.

Few of these ambitious undertakings were of permanent value, but in the fascinating miscellany of Georgian life assembled by Her Majesty Queen Mary two pieces of this work have been brought together, which, coupled with a Zoffany portrait at Windsor Castle, give one an exceptional opportunity to appreciate needlework pictures at their best.

The Zoffany portrait (Fig. 1) is of George III. The needlework pictures consist of a large copy of this portrait which Mary Knowles carried out at the express command of Queen Charlotte in 1771 (Fig. 2), and an original self-portrait completed eight years later in which she is depicted adding the final stitches to her earlier work (Fig. 3).

From girlhood Mary Knowles was eager, original and possessed of an overwhelming belief in her own capabilities. She was born on May 5, 1733, the eldest daughter of Moses and Mary Morris, Quakers of Rugeley, in Staffordshire. Remarkable as a child for the industry and initiative she displayed in stitching her samplers, she was launched into more ambitious work before she was twenty, planning pleasure gardens for Sampson Lloyd, of Birmingham, foun-

der of the banking firm. Here her delight in colour contrasts prompted her to devise a summer-house from which the grounds could be seen through panes of glass variously coloured blue, green, yellow and purple. In this way she naïvely hoped to create for the spectator successive illusions of winter, spring, summer and autumn. A similar naïvety is visible in her attempts to transpose the subtleties of portrait painting into stitchery, and a similar serious determination to succeed.

From contemporary records it is evident that her artistic aspirations were also expressed in paint. Indeed, several obituary notices recorded that she was "known not only as a painter but also for her portraits in needlework which were much admired." Yet to-day it is only for the latter that she is remembered. Whatever their merit is as works of art, her sincere delight in their creation is unquestioned. Encouraged by the admiration of her friends, she executed innumerable full-size reproductions of popular pictures with her needle, but though she gave many away she never attempted to offer any for sale. Few of these are now known, for, apart from the two examples possessed by Queen Mary, which bear the initials M. K., they were seldom signed. A second copy of the George III picture worked by Mary Knowles is unsigned and undated: this was given to the Victoria and Albert Museum by her great-niece. A Landscape in Needlework, after van Uden, entered in the Strawberry Hill catalogue for 1784, was said to be her work.

As Mary Knowles added picture after picture to her collection she began to show them to a wide circle of friends and their praise prompted her to make a number of figure firescreens. Eventually a fellow-Quaker, Benjamin West, the artist whose work so profoundly impressed George III, drew the attention of their Majesties to Mrs. Knowles's needlework portraits. Queen Charlotte at once expressed a desire to see her at Buckingham House, and as a result of this visit Mary Knowles was commanded by her to make the needlework picture

of George III from the recently completed painting by Zoffany. This she did to the great admiration of their Majesties, and indeed, in view of the medium employed, the copy is remarkably exact, apart from a few details in the furniture which suggest a typical needlewoman's fondness for embroidering daisy flowers.

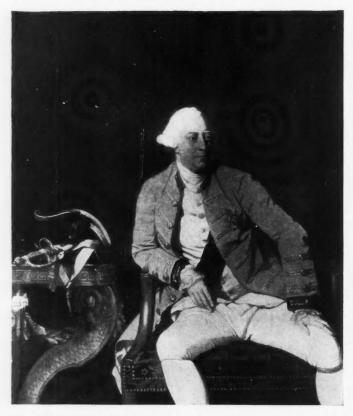
furniture which suggest a typical necessification fondness for embroidering daisy flowers. This encounter with their Majesties developed into a personal friendship. Throughout the next thirty years Mrs. Knowles was a frequent visitor at the palace, arriving in a sedan chair and wearing her simple Quaker dress. On one occasion in 1778 she was accompanied by her five-year-old son. She presented him to the King and suggested that the boy should recite a sixteen-line poem which she had composed. Mrs. Knowles has recorded that their Majesties laughed most heartily after hearing:

Here, royal pair, your little Quaker stands, Obscurely longing to salute your hands; Though on me as a nurseling mama doats. I must, I will, shake off my petticoats; I must, I will, assume the man this day,

I've seen the King and Queen, huzza, huzzay!

The journal of William Savory, of Philadelphia, under the date March 10, 1798, records that Mrs. Knowles continued on terms of intimacy with the Royal family. The entry reads: "Dined at Benjamin West's in company with George Dillwyn; and he having concerted the necessary measures preparatory to a visit to the royal family, George Dillwyn, Mary Knowles and myself went with him in his carriage to Buckingham House where we arrived about six o'clock." As they withdrew after an evening of very pleasant conversation, Benjamin West overheard the King say: "Charlotte, how very satisfactory this has been."

The self-portrait illustrated here gives some indication of the scale of Mary Knowles's pictures and her method of working. She used hand-woven tammy cloth as her material, a type of linen made especially for needlewomen, tightly stretched on a frame. Her yarn was very fine wool dyed to an immensely wide range of colours under her own supervision and some-





1.—PORTRAIT OF GEORGE III BY ZOFFANY. 1771. Reproduced by gracious permission of H.M. the King. (Right) 2.—THE NEEDLEWORK PORTRAIT BY MARY KNOWLES COPIED FROM IT THE SAME YEAR. Reproduced by gracious permission of H.M. Queen Mary

times by herself. Some of these tints have mellowed in the course of time and her pictures have lost much of their original brightness.

Anyone with a knowledge of embroidery can see by looking closely at the illustrations that her stitch was an irregular kind of satin or long-and-short stitch. It was as if she sought to break free of the limitations imposed by her chosen medium and, as it were, paint with her needle. Stitching in any direction that suited her purpose, she filled in the picture with remarkable speed, achieving effects of fine

shading, even of facial expression, where most of her contemporaries lamentably

To her own generation Mrs. Knowles was much more than an industrious needlewoman. Witty, beautiful, careless in her dress, for nearly half a century she was something of a public figure, a writermainly anonymous-in reviews and magazines on serious philosophical and poetical subjects and a notable conversationalist. and Dr. Johnson had several dialectical bouts, at least one of which has been recorded in full and was printed in booklet form. Boswell relates that when booklet form. Boswell relates that when Mary Knowles, Dr. Johnson and he went to look at a picture in company with John Wilkes, the latter declared that Johnson displayed little interest in the painting, averring that the fair Quakeress was a far more beautiful and interesting picture.

Mary Morris had married Dr. Thomas



3.—NEEDLEWORK SELF-PORTRAIT OF MARY KNOWLES WORKING AT HER PORTRAIT OF GEORGE III. 1779. Reproduced by gracious permission of H.M. Queen Mary

Knowles in 1761. Her husband, wealthy Quaker physician and graduate of Leyden University, was one of the Committee of Six organised by the Quakers to oppose slavery. Even their honeymoon consisted of a scientific tour, which took them through Holland, Germany and France. Here, too, Mrs. Knowles was commanded to appear before Royalty, at the toilette of Marie Antoinette. The queen had never seen a Quakeress before, and is reported to have been much intrigued by her visitor's style of dress. Dr. Knowles died at their Lombard Street home in November, 1784. Their only son, George, was born in 1773.

Mrs. Knowles herself died in 1807 and some indication of contemporary opinion regarding her is given in a manuscript letter dated April 18 of that year, preserved in the Library of the Society of Friends. It is addressed by Joseph Woods, of Newington, to William Matthews, brewer, of Bath,

and reads:

"Poor Mrs. Knowles! She is also among the Inhabitants of Eternity. I attended her remains to Bunhill fields (the Quaker burial ground). She was a woman of extraordinary Endowments, and I think her name will be accompanied with some celebrity in the annals of literary Ladies. John Eliot told me that she expressed some regrets for the too great earnestness with which she pursued her Investigations into some of the Secret Operations of

PATRONAGE DANGERS ()F

HE fostering of talent is the most important object of all forms of patronage. The question arises whether in contemporary society, in which this support is mainly supplied by official or semi-official bodies, the desired effect is likely to be achieved. The enlightened individual patron, often providing consistent encouragement and financial assistance over a period of years, has almost disappeared. His successor, the State-subsidised institutions, eager to lead the public in taste and to keep "up to date," may generate almost instant success for any artist they favour, yet this benefit may be not only transitory but positively harmful to the artist's progress.

Consider, as representative of the present tendency, the case of a young painter of definite promise whose work, still in an embryonic and derivative phase, catches the eye of an influen-tial critic. Within a few months he is pressed to hold a one-man show in a Bond Street Gallery. Among the red labels of purchases appear tickets announcing acquisitions by the official patrons of contemporary painting. He is promptly featured in a fashion magazine, analysed on the Third Programme of the B.B.C.; photographs of himself and his work are repro-duced in the Press and he finds regular paragraphs about his painting in the restricted spaces devoted to art criticism. Illustrated booklets are planned. His whole immature output is garnered for special touring exhibitions in English cities or Continental capitals. What can be the only effect of so much premature publicity, limelight, discussion, advice and flattery?

It may reasonably be assumed that whether the material success of so "fortunate" an artist continues, and he becomes established among the accepted leaders of his profession, or whether it fails to survive the test of resistance, countercriticism and changes in taste, his art must suffer-for the art of painting (or sculpture, or music or writing) is an essentially private affair. Its development is a process of inner toil, both searching and laborious. Its exploration includes failures and disappointments. personal an evolution must falter in illumination of public fame. Self-criticism becomes less perceptive when admirers snatch up scraps of drawings or studies in the manner of some celebrated contemporary for display in

By HUMPHREY BROOKE

public galleries and for cultural propaganda in Copenhagen and New York. The older form of private patronage exploited the artist less dangerously; it was at least necessary to learn the rudiments of craftsmanship before pictures could be expected to hang "on the line"; could be expected to hang "on the line"; fashionable corruption was a relatively middleaged complaint.

The reticence of great figures in the past, almost morbid secrecy of Turner, humility of Cézanne, is a warning-reinforced by the spectacle in our own time of so massively gifted a painter as Picasso, for years an over-publicised careerist, secure in the worship of his coterie of international sycophants. To what manifestation of his genius has this led in the 1940's in comparison with the later achievements of Turner and Cézanne?

The advantages of privacy, of seclusion for the cultivation of an intimate, personal, art, may be observed in the careers of two contemporary painters, the Italian, Giorgio Morandi and the Lancastrian, L. S. Lowry. elderly men worked for three or four decades in relative obscurity and each has perfected his gifts in his own particular field. From other alternative examples one may select the art of Gwen John, perhaps the most sensitive and most exquisite contribution to English painting of this century. When she died in 1939 her work was little known. Much of it was painted in a convent, where she had lived for years. Her recognition has been posthumous, but none the less definite.

In circumstances such as the artist faces to-day, hopes for a revival of painting and must rest, not on favourites of magazines but on shadowy identities not yet to be named. It is only the most retiring of young panters who have the chance to develop their talents to fruition. Such figures may already exist in the most unlikely of all environments, on the fringes of the Royal Academy, because it is an anomaly that so widely discredited an Institution, through its very ostracism by the official connoisseurs, provides just the necessary measure of shelter from the flattering glare of public lime-

The conflict between the personal artist and the fashionable artist is eternal, but to such a complete reversal of taste and patronage has the wheel revolved that a body which aided in the vulgarisation of Millais and has, in the past, enriched so many mediocrities, can now be regarded as in a certain sense a protection against the new autocracy of taste, the culture promoters and fashion leaders, who at this moment of a widespread awakening of interest in art may unwittingly bring a new generation of painters to æsthetic ruin.

The conclusion of these arguments is not that all official patronage is bad, but rather that the danger of its excess should be recognised. A young painter needs whatever support he can get, but it is not so vital an element in his progress as freedom to develop undisturbed by modish competition. Patronage is a necessary stimulant, dangerous in large or sudden

The more intimate kindnesses of individuals were safer than the new official brand, beguiling the recipient with immediate glamour. No one would dispute the value of artificial fertiliser on the land, but the fields of flattened barley that result from its too lavish application are familiar enough.

The harvest of painting in recent years has often belied its early promise for similar reasons, and the corn that was looked for to produce cultural sustenance has disappointed in its yield.

There is no specific solution to this problem that I would wish to advocate. The needed remedy may be close at hand if the present symptoms become more generally appreciated. The new class of patrons should bear in mind that connoisseurship of contemporary work has never been developed to a point at which it is incapable of wrong discrimination; they can confirm the truth of this by re-reading the works of Roger Fry and reconsidering the effects of his influence on English painters of his period; they should remember that the temporarily fashionable is an inseparable element of "progressive" taste (as visitors to an exhibition such as the Guggenheim Collection at the recent Venice Biennale have realised). If they examine the condition of painting to-day with these arguments at hearts, their idealistic intentions may not be frustrated.

THE GRANDEUR OF ESKDALE

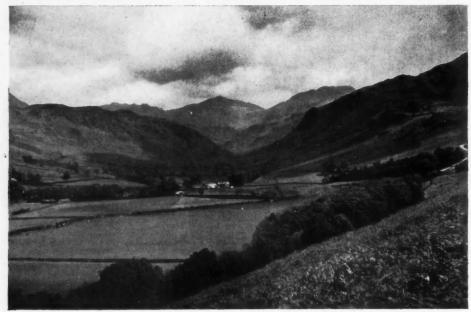
By JOAN CURL

T is usual to describe the course of a river from source to mouth, but with the Cumberland Esk there is such a building-up of grandeur during a journey upstream that anything else would be anti-climax. What traveller could bear to make his first journey down the river? He would have to be always turning round.

The story of the Esk begins at Ravenglass, which sits in the middle of the triple estuary of Irt, Mite and Esk, on the strip of land between the fells and the sea. Its single street, coming to an end on the shore opposite the famous gullery, must be one of the quietest places in this noisy world. Quietness in an inhabited place seems much more intense than in the wilds, and most intense of all is the quietness of a place that has known great stir in its time.

Agricola built a fort here in the 1st century and a road up Eskdale and over Hardknott and Wrynose to Ambleside. There was deep water then in the harbour and the estuary. The ruins known as Walls Castle once formed the bath-house of the Roman general's villa, and in the 12th century were used as a dwelling by the Lords of the Manor until they moved to Muncaster. In later years they were traditionally identified with the Arthurian Lyons Garde, the Castle Perilous beside the island of Avilion, or alternatively with the castle of King Eveling, husband of Morgan le Fay.

In the 4th and 5th centuries this coast was ravaged by Irish pirates. In the 9th came the Norsemen, first as raiders, then as colonists: the history of modern Lakeland had begun. Ravenglass settled down to a peaceful life, and in 1208 received its charter as a market-town. In the 18th century, however, it was again in the thick of excitement from the sea, when smuggling (via the Isle of Man) was at its height.



1.—BUTTERILKET AND UPPER ESKDALE, WITH HARDKNOTT PASS ON THE RIGHT

is a good place for investigating the past — not only tracks, but old peat-banks, a Roman canal, charcoal-burning pitsteads and iron-smelting bloomeries dating from Roman times. The "Forge" of the House and Bridge was a bloomery.

Muncaster Castle should be mentioned, if only for the beautiful view from its terrace of the dalehead fells, and for the Luck of Mun-

caster, a bowl of green glass said to have been given to Sir John Pénnington by Henry VI. Muncaster Fell was one of the heights on which a beacon was lit when danger threatened the dales.

The right bank of the Esk (as one travels upstream), is wooded around Dalegarth Hall, and in these woods the Austhwaites and later the Stanleys smelted their own iron. Dalegarth, under its old name Austhwaite, was an important manor during the Middle Ages.

Though the hall has lost in picturesqueness by the removal of the old thick roofing slates, the great round chimneys characteristic of the Lake District still remain (Fig. 2).

Soon after fording the Birker Beck, the packhorse road (Fig. 3) was intersected by another old track (now invisible), which came down from the moorland farms to Eskdale church, crossing the Esk by a ford and steppingstones. The church (Fig. 4) stands almost at the water's edge, among a maze of walled-in grassy lanes, one of which is the Corpse Road from Wasdale. Until the 15th century Eskdale folk travelled the same road in the reverse direction to St. Bees, for baptism, marriage and burial. In 1445 a petition for parochial rights was granted by the Pope. Outside the church the Kattie or Dodgskin Fair for the sale of wool and yarn and, it is said, fat pigs, used to be held on December 6.

The Esk is, I think, at its most beautiful from the church to Doctor's Bridge—both the river itself and its setting, between banks fringed with trees and embroidered with bluebells and primroses, with the bold outlines of the mighty fells for background. When rain sends innumerable becks ribboning down the hillsides and the Birker Force booms across the valley, then the Esk rises foot by foot until the flowers of gorse and bird-cherry are trailing in a brown flood. The fields of Low Birker and



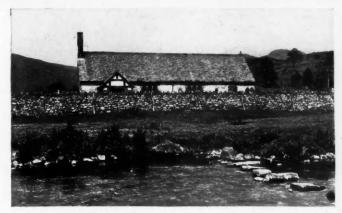
2.—DALEGARTH HALL. The round chimneys are characteristic of the Lake District

The first crossing of the Esk (until the railway came) was at Waberthwaite, where there was a ford on which three main routes converged:—one along the coast, another over the moors from Ulpha, and a third from Ambleside, via the Hardknott Pass. The last of these, with its branches to Hawkshead and (over the Stake) to Keswick, was one of the most important in the Lake District from Roman times to the end of the 18th century.

The exact course of the Roman road up Eskdale is not known, but the packhorse track of later centuries held the south bank of the river throughout. It can be followed still, with few intermissions, from Forge Bridge onwards, a green path through woods and fields, seldom out of sight of the river. The north bank was in a different lordship and had its own road. Eskdale is rich in ancient tracks of all kinds, many traceable to-day, thanks to its comparative remoteness having discouraged development. The flat, apparently uninteresting country between Eskdale Green and the river

(Right) 3.—THE OLD PACKHORSE ROAD THROUGH ESKDALE NEAR LOW BIRKER







4.—ESKDALE CHURCH AND THE STEPPING-STONES OVER THE RIVER ESK THAT GIVE ACCESS TO IT FROM BIRKER MOOR. (Right) 5.—"AT DOCTOR'S BRIDGE A ROMANTIC WOULD FIND EVERYTHING HE COULD DESIRE"

Penny Hill are under water. Then, as the river clears, out come the anglers with their spinners and flies. From dusk to dark of a summer evening after heavy rain is the best time, when the sea trout and salmon are up the river. Luckily the Esk falls as quickly as it rises and soon clears to the colour of cider, frothing white at every check.

At Doctor's Bridge (Fig. 5) a Romantic would find everything he could desire: a pure mountain stream, with deep pools between rocks, a rough lane, a graceful bridge, trees and flowers, and the pyramid of Harter Fell glowing (in evening light) as if lit from within. Doctor's Bridge looks like a packhorse bridge, but the pack road needed no assistance to reach Penny Hill (once a tavern long before the Woolpack was thought of), as it followed the south bank throughout. The bridge was widened in 1734 by Edward Tyson, a surgeon, who lived at Low Pyat Nest, the old name for Penny Hill.

The next bridge is by Wha House, which is the "house of the wath, or ford," possibly the

ford by which the Roman road crossed the river. Another ford used to connect Bleabeck (no longer a farm) and Penny Hill.

Soon after "Wha-us Brig," amid fields which are thickly populated at lambing-time, one's direction changes from east to north-east. The road goes on, struggling up Hardknott Pass between the Roman camp and the Hardknott Beck, deep in its wooded gorge.

Before one rise the big fells, the supreme dalehead, the superb half-circle from Long Top of the Crinkles, past Bowfell's perfect cone, to Scafell. It is a sight to make one gasp. In the immediate foreground two typical Lakeland farms—Taw House and Butterilket (alias Brotherelkeld)—are linked by a wooden footbridge. The middle distance is all bare, sweeping fellsides, the river foaming in its narrowing ravine, the low barrier of Throstle Garth.

As one drinks in the wild beauty of this scene, it is a sober-ing thought that all one sees is controversial ground, that every foot has been wrangled over and will be wrangled over again—not by Romans and Ancient Britons, but by 20th-century men and women. To the right, as one looks up towards the high fells, all the land in view from the river to the skyline is Forestry Commission property. So are Hardknott Pass and Harter Fell behind one, and it is only necess ary to walk up the ancient track to the watershed to see what the Commission has done with its land in Dunnerdale. So look again at the noble beauty ahead, and bless those "busy-bodies" who subscribed handsomely to compensate the Commission for not planting conifers and wire netting in Upper Eskdale. Watch the flocks of Butterilket, one of the most famous of Lakeland sheep farms, streaming down the fellsides for clipping or dipping, and remember that, but for those subscribers, all sheep would have vanished from these intakes.

Another controversy concerns the road over Hardknott and Wrynose Passes. Every few years a proposal is made to turn this into a motor-road. So far it has not been widened, though its recent resurfacing after the war-time churning-up by Army vehicles has substituted a gleaming sophistication for its former rusticity.

The river now is a true mountain torrent, leaping noisily downhill in an almost straight course, colourless among its pale grey boulders except where its bed, deepened by sub-glacial waterfalls, holds a pool of dark emerald. An old peat-track zigzags up the steep hillside to the west and disappears into the lonely wilderness

under Scafell. Near the Throstle Garth packbridge, another track on the opposite bank of the river—a drift road from Taw House leaves the boggy ground and traverses the sheer crags above the Esk gorge.

The main track, on the least bank, crosses

The main track, on the east bank, crosses the Lingcove Beck by the skeleton bridge (both its parapets are gone) which the natives call Roman, but which may have been built by Furness Abbey men for their convenience when driving sheep and cattle between their farm at Butterilket and their pastures in the upper valley. Pack-horses too must have used the bridge to carry iron ore over the Ure Gap (Orscarth—Ore Pass) to be smelted in Langstrath, whose timber was not exhausted as early as that of Eskdale. The Furness men, also, may have used this route when travelling to and from their holdings in Borrowdale.

From the bridge the track climbs up and round the wall of low rock which defends the Sanctuary, the upper valley which lies, a secret bowl of water and bog at the feet of those great

bowl of water and bog, at the feet of those great
peaks whose dramatic skyline
has drawn one all day. Here the
Esk comes down in "the longest
and grandest cascade of heavy
water in all Cumberland, a generous half-mile of colour and
sound" (Symonds).

Up here the Furness monks kept their cattle, and in 1290 built a palisaded turf wall, which still affords a dry way across the peat. The charter giving permission to erect the wall stipulated that it should be "low enough to allow deer whether stag, doe, or fawn, to leap over it," for upper Eskdale was part of the forest of the lordship of Millom. There are remains of other ancient walls and enclosures in this lonely place, which may be of any period from pre-

historic to Norse. Here, looking up to Esk Pike where the river has its source, one would think oneself enough from all the wrangling of mankind, yet this secret heart of the great fells may at any time become the cockpit of yet another contro-There is under conversy. sideration a proposal to con-struct two reservoirs in this holy of holies, with a full-scale road from the foot of Hardknott and an overground aqueduct over the Hardknott Pass to Dunnerdale. The project, of which this is only a part, has been described as "taking first place among desecrations of the Lake District which the last hundred years have either pro-pounded or achieved." If it is decided to go ahead with it, the limelight will indeed be turned full on to this grandest and most solitary sanctuary.



6.—THE UPPER REACHES OF THE ESK



1.-KIRKANDREWS TOWER. Facing Netherby across the Esk and a typical Graham stronghold

NETHERBY HALL, CUMBERLAND-I

THE HOME OF SIR FERGUS GRAHAM, BT.

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

The Border Tower of the Grahams of Netherby, a clan that established themselves in the no-man's-land between the two kingdoms during the 15th century, is the nucleus of the existing Hall rebuilt c. 1770 and again by William Burn, c. 1840

There was mounting mong Graemes of the Netherby clan,

Forsters, Fenwicks, and Musgraves, they rode and they ran . . .

So daring in love and so dauntless in war, Have ye e'er heard of gallant like young Lochinvar?

-Marmion, Canto v, st. 12.

ETHERBY HALL, transformed to Waverley's pattern of chivalrous architecture, stands within a field's width of the swift Esk, natural boundary of England and Scotland at the Solway end of the Marches. On the steep opposite bank of the noble river is Kirkandrews Tower, such a pele as Netherby was, and indeed still embodies among Jacobean, Georgian and Victorian additions. And northwards of Kirkandrews, stretching west to Solway and north-east towards Canonbie and Liddlesdale, between Esk and Sark, stretch the Debateable Lands wherein, Sir Walter notwith-

standing, lie the sources of the "true romance," the turbulent history of the Grahams of Netherby.

Both kingdoms laid claim to these mainly low, anciently no-man's, moss lands, though from 1450 a series of agreements sought to preserve them as "international common.' This good-neighbourly arrangement might have continued had not, towards the end of that century, the chief of the Scottish lowland clan of Greyme, Graem, or Graham, hard pressed by powerful neighbours of his home in Drysdale, Dumfriesshire, occupied the vacant "barony" of Kirkandrews, titularly a possession of his oppressors, the Douglas, but in fact within the Debateable Lands (as they were now beginning to be called). This Scottish immigrant, traditionally known as Will o' the Bright Sword or Lang Will, was the ancestor of the English border Grahams, moss-troopers, who within less than a century had come to constitute a tactical and social problem to the Tudor Government.

It is not till 1528 that the public records of England bear witness to the clan's presence, but in that year Arthur, one of Lang Will's sons, was in possession of Netherby, which lies on the left bank of the Esk opposite Kirkandrews, and together with his brothers appealed for redress against the Scots who had lately burned the village of Netherby. In the nigh bloodless debacle of the Scottish army at Solway Moss in 1542 (which took place at Arthuret, just south of Longtown and Netherby) the clan contributed 200 lances to the small English force. By 1552 a "plott" depicts 13 "stone-houses, towers," or peles in the neighbourhood as belonging to the Grahams, and in 1593 Lord Scrope, Warden of the English Marches, wrote a report to Lord Burghley analysing the situation that had arisen. He described the Western Marches as now containing a quantity of "tenants," chiefly Grahams and Armstrongs, who were "able border men if they were well governed, but under no government except the warden." Owing, by



2.—ESKDALE, FROM THE RAMPART OF KIRKANDREWS TOWER

the peculiarity of their tenure, allegiance to no subordinate officer, there was, he found, difficulty in applying discipline to them in the absence of the Warden himself:

Upon both sides of the river Esk dwelleth the best Grahams, whose service might be acceptable if they were restrained in some sort. These Grahams are not so dangerous to England as others are, but they ride still in Scotland. There is many of them.

Three years later, headed by Walter of Netherby, the less good Grahams gave their services to Buccleuch in a daring Scottish raid on Carlisle Castle to rescue Kinmont Willie. Then in 1603, misliking the prospect of the union of the Crowns, and persuaded that until James VI was crowned in London the laws of the kingdom were in abeyance, Walter of Netherby with 80 Grahams launched themselves on a pillaging foray, penetrating as far south as Penrith. A hundred and fifty of them were rounded up and transported to garrison Flushing and Brill; Netherby was occupied by the provost marshal of Carlisle; but within two years most of them had filtered back, riding about in small armed bands. In 1606 the Border Commissioners were ordered to clean up Eskdale finally, and 114 Grahams with 45 horses were transported in six ships to Dublin and sent to Connaught. Between the rivers Line and Sark "not more than three Grahams of ability," two of whom were over eighty years of age, were left. Walter of Netherby, Jock of the Lake, Jock of Peartree, Rob of the Fauld, saw their towers no more, though a few tombstones of half a century later show



3.—NETHERBY HALL, THE EAST, ENTRANCE, FRONT

that one or two retired "Lieutenant Colonels" found their ways home to be buried beside the Esk.

Kirkandrews Tower (Fig. 1), the home of one Tom Graham, though somewhat restored, survives as an example of these houses of strength in the Debateable Lands, with its three storeys, battlemented walk, and stable in the ground storey. The earlier Graham and Armstrong holds seem to have been partly of timber (and probably dry stone) since Lord Dacre, reporting the destruction in 1528 of "Ill Will" Armstrong's, described it as so constructed that it could not be burnt until it



4.—A GLADE IN THE WOODLAND GARDEN. Formed c. 1800 among the hillocks of the Roman castrum



5.—KIRKANDREWS CHURCH, 1637 AND GEORGIAN



6.—TEMPLE MOORE'S SCREEN AND REREDOS, KIRKANDREWS



7.—THE HALL, NETHERBY. William Burn, c. 1840; lined with carved Flemish panelling

had first been cut down with axes. Lockwood Tower, Dumfriesshire, however, captured in 1547, is described as "a fair large tower with a barnekin, hall, kitchen, and stables all within the barnekin," the tower with a wooden and an iron door. Brackenhill, another of the Grahams' towers, bears the date 1586, and is of the Kirkandrews type, to which probably that of Netherby also belonged.

Netherby Tower had no doubt been largely built from the walls of the Roman castrum near which it stood. Gibson's Camden (1719) noted a stone inscribed to the Emperor Hadrian built into the walls; and the Britannia itself tells how

There hath been marvelus buildings as appear by ruinus walls; and men alive have seen ringes and staples in the walls as it had been stayes or holdes for ships.... The grass groweth now in the ruins of the walls.

In the making of the 18th-century pleasure grounds a bath and hypocaust were discovered together with numerous sculptured stones, bronzes and coins, including some of the 1st century, which are preserved in the Hall (Figs. 10 and 11). The site is now regarded as that of the Castrum Exploratorum, an advance station some seven miles beyond the Wall, to the position of which, as noted in the Second Itinerary of Antoninus, it

corresponds.

After the expatriation of the Grahams of Esk, the Debateable Lands, 8,400 acres in all, were granted to the Earl of Cumberland at a fee-farm rent of £150. Of the old lairds, Fergus Graham of the Plump—a holding in the middle of the Lands—remained un-molested. His second son, Richard, leaving behind him the rough habits of the Border, though carrying with him its chivalry, appears about 1625 at Whitehall as the special protégé of the two most powerful men of the day-Buckingham and Mentieth. To the latter he was a very distant kinsman, for the Grahams of Esk were from their first appearance in the Marches acknowledged to be descendants, and that probably in the senior line, of the Scottish Lowland Grahams from whom sprang the houses of Montrose and Mentieth. By 1622, Richard had bought Norton Conyers in Yorkshire, in 1626 was Member for Carlisle, having already accompanied Prince Charles and Buckingham, as Gentleman of the Horse, on their nuptial reconnaissance to Madrid. There is a story that, encountering a herd of goats, Richard suggested that, to supplement the Spanish meat ration, would snap up a kid," on which the Prince is supposed to have said, "Come, come, Dick! None of your Border tricks!" By successive purchases from the second Earl of Cumberland, he bought back Netherby and the whole parishes of Arthuret and Kirkandrews with part of Bewcastle, for which the King reduced the fee-farm, and in 1629 was raised to the baronetage as Sir Richard Graham of Esk. There is preserved in a chest at Netherby, in connection with these purchases, "A Trew Plat of the Debate" (i.e. of the Lands) 27 by 53 inches, which appears to have been unknown to the leading authorities on this Anglo-Scottish saga (T. H. B. Graham in *Transactions* of the C. and W. A. and A. S., and Victoria County History, Cumberland, Vol. II). True to the Graham tradition, Sir Richard followed his King to Edgehill, where he was severely wounded, and remained near him throughout the Civil War, dying in 1653. Before the wars he had, in 1637, rebuilt Kirkandrews Church (Fig. 5), though its charming west front, seen across the Esk, looks as though it were refaced by Dr. Robert Graham to whose remarkable rehabilitation of the



8.—SIR WALTER SCOTT'S MS. OF YOUNG LOCHINVAR

then derelict house and lands of Netherby in the late 18th century further allusion will be made next week.

The interior has been charmingly refurnished from Temple Moore's designs at the end of the last century. Sir Richard must also have reconstructed the house abutting on the family tower, but his Carolean work was engulfed or overlaid in the course of the 18th-century Georgian alterations and those effected about 1840 by William Burn for the Doctor's remarkable grandson, Sir James Graham, Bt.

It is the spirit of Young Lochinvar's author that inspires the red sandstone turrets of the long east range of the house (Fig. 3) stretching either side of the entrance. This is contained in the base of the octagonal tower added by Burn to one corner of the 16th-century pele, the pinnacles and bows of which conceal its antiquity. But its high gabled roof may well reproduce its original sky-line. The large hall adjoining the tower southwards was panelled with old Flemish carved oak depicting Scriptural and Pastoral scenes dated 1680 and brought to Netherby by



9.—SEPIA SKETCH BY SIR E. LANDSEER

NG Dr. William Graham in Queen Anne's time. Thus transformed it is the setting in which the Graham of the ballad, seeing how

So boldly he entered the Netherby Hall Among brides-men and kinsmen and brothers

(Cried) "O come ye in peace or come ye in war, Or to dance at our bridal, young Lord Lochinvar?"

Though there may have been no Lochinvar and no Graham at Netherby with whose daughter to elope, at the date implied, there, in a case, is Scott's manuscript of the famous

ballad, signed and dated January 3, 1808, and illustrated by Daniel Terry at Scott's home, Ashestiel, Ettrick Forest, in October, 1811.* The same echoes sound from the sepia sketch by Sir James Graham's friend, Sir Edwin Landseer (Fig. 9).

Indeed a grand and bracing air blows

throughout this Cumberland borderland. The Debateable Lands (Fig. 2) smile now, thanks to the Doctor and his grandson's agricultural feats; and the quarried, tumulous, site of Roman Netherby was converted by them, with now spectacular beeches and firs, azaleas and rhododendrons, quaint mosshouses, and all the art of the picturesque, into one of the most delectable woodland gardens in either kingdom (Fig. 4).

(To be concluded)

* Daniel Terry, actor and manager, became Scott's idolising friend in 1810. I find no reference in Lockhart to Terry as an artist; but he had been trained as an architect and shared Scott's antiquarian passion. Sir James Graham, as First Lord of the Admiralty, put a frigate at Sir Water's disposal in 1831, so the MS. was possibly a gift in recognition of the gesture.





10 and 11.—SCULPTURED RELIEFS FROM ROMAN CASTRUM ON SITE OF NETHERBY. (Right) "Victory" Relief, 10½ ins. by 8 ins. (Left) "Mother Goddesses," 9¼ ins., by 8 ins., but, we venture the suggestion, possibly Picts or Scots in national costume

OLYMPIC RIDING TRIALS

By VIOLA APSLEY

In days of old, when a fine rider with a well-trained horse wished to challenge anyone to a competition of skill, he used to send his herald or private secretary to various famous castles, and one fine day the match took place. Or, occasionally, the King decided to take a hand and issued invitations to an international competition at which the knights competed against each other in the lists with dummy spears of pointed wood. To-day we have a new type of competition, the Three Day Event at the Olympic Games, which retains the spirit of international emulation, the skill of horsemanship and the training of horses without the roughness and the risk of the old contests.

In order to discover talented riders andhorses, suitable to train as a British team to compete at the next Olympic Games, which are due to be held at Helsinki, Finland, in 1952, a competition sponsored by the Duke of Beaufort and to be known as the Badminton Three Day Event is to take place in and near Badminton Park, Gloucestershire, on April 20, 21 and 22. For the first time, authority, in the personages of the British Horse Society, the governing body in this country for all international equestrian events, has taken time by the forelock and is laying plans designed to put the United Kingdom in the forefront of the picture. We know that we have some of the best horses and riders in the world, but as a nation we are prone to remain individualists; we shy off submitting to necessary discipline and are slow starters. This new competition gives a lead at the moment when it is most needed. It is now up to those who love good horsemanship and the traditional field sports of this country to support the venture.

The first day of the Badminton Three Day



"DRESSAGE IS BASIC TRAINING FOR BOTH HORSE AND RIDER"



TAKING A DOUBLE POST-AND-RAIL WITH A DITCH IN BETWEEN, IN THE SECOND DAY OF THE OLYMPIC THREE DAY EVENT

Event is to be for dressage, the second to test endurance, speed and cross-country capabilities, and the third for jumping. The same rider and horse must compete in all the events. The competition is to be open to British subjects, men or women, over the age of 17. The closing date for entrances is March 1 and the entrance fee of £2 will be returned if the horse competes. The first prize is £150, the second £100 and the third £75. If there are sufficient competitors fourth and fifth prizes will be given, but the honour of getting into the first half dozen will be great.

The first day, that of dressage, may alarm a few riders who have not accustomed themselves to modern views of what riding should include. Admittedly dressage must be learnt—it is basic training for both horse and rider—but it is not haute école and consists merely of good riding to a plan, such as anyone entering for the hack class in one of the leading horse shows would ordinarily expect to know. As 180 marks are allotted for this part of the competition, it is obviously essential to do it well. Nine-tenths of the test consists of such simple manœuvres as "Halt," "Ordinary trot," "Short trot sitting," "Ordinary walk," "Shortened canter," "Extended canter," "Circle right," "Rein back six paces."

The second day, the test of endurance, speed and cross-country ability, should appeal most to the spectators who, owing to skilful adaptation of the natural advantages of the lie of the land at Badminton will get a much better view than most of them did of the Second Day's Test at the Olympic Games at Aldershot last summer. The test has been divided into five phases: the first, Phase A, starts at a point in Badminton Park and consists of a delightful ride of approximately three miles on sound old turf at the designed pace of 8 m.p.h. (When it is remembered that a hound jog is 7 m.p.h. it will be appreciated that this is just sufficient to settle one's horse nicely.) Competitors will start in turn at four-minute intervals, so that there should be no danger of bumping or boring at any time.

Having completed Phase A, they will proceed straight to Phase B, which is to consist of some nine to twelve steeplechase-type fences selected from last year's Point-to-Point course, at Badminton, which is generally acknowledged

to be one of the best the Duke of Beaufort's Hunt have ever had. There is only one short stretch of light fallow ground: all the rest is on grass. The fences will be well made birch brush, thick but not high, and any horse capable of running well in a Point-to-Point Hunt race should do this phase, which is about two miles in length and designed to be ridden at 221/4 m.p.h.,

Phase C, which follows, consists of a five-mile ride round the verge of Badminton Park, along grass tracks and bridleways, at the easy pace of 8 m.p.h. It ends in the courtyard of Badminton House stables, where there is to be a brief breather for horse and rider before they compete in the Hunter Trial part of the test,

This will consist of a course of about three miles ingeniously laid out to test cross-country capabilities. In that space, entirely on old grass and good going, a variety of obstacles will be constructed, including a wall, a stile, ordinary cut-and-laid fences, a water jump, post-andrails and a bank, all of which promise to be

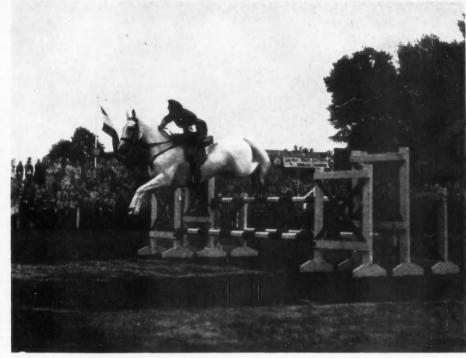
Phase E consists of a three-quarters of a mile canter over short grass back to the starting place.

absolutely fair and not more than 3 feet 11 inches

This Second Day Event will total 14 miles and should be well within the capacity of a fit, well-trained, well-ridden and well-bred hunter.

The third day will-consist of a jumping test under ordinary show jumping conditions, over some nine to twelve obstacles, with a maximum height of 4 feet and a maximum spread of 4 feet 6 inches with water to 11 feet. will, of course, require special schooling for this, but if of the right temperament and carefully brought on, he should be able to compete easily, provided his training is started in time. This part of the Event will take place under perfect conditions, on the old cricket-ground in front of Badminton House.

The above is a rather bald, condensed description of what, besides being the newest. promises to be the most sporting, event of the year in the horse world, and should have a tremendous effect on our riders and horseman-In the past we have failed to show our mettle in international events, owing largely to lack of encouragement and opportunity. Badminton venture, supported as it is by the Duke of Beaufort, Master of the Horse and President of the British Horse Society, and by the most experienced horsemen in the country, leaves no grounds for complaint on that score.



"A HORSE WILL REQUIRE SPECIAL SCHOOLING FOR THE JUMPING TEST"

All that remains now is to make it known to potential competitors and to persuade riding and hunting people to play their part by com-If each Hunt and each Cavalry Regiment that can would sponsor a horse and rider and come by coach to see them perform, success of the venture would be assured.

Those who watched the Olympic Games last summer know that though severe, the obstacles ridden over (mostly alas by foreigners) were within the capacity of our own best horses. The Badminton Event is admittedly to be on a smaller scale (shorter, with lower and fewer obstacles) but it is one of the best all-round equestrian competitions that have ever been staged in this country. The tests are fair and will not require more than the time available for preparation. And the results will foreshadow British chances in the 1952 Games.

A suitable horse to enter is one of the wellbred, well-mannered sort, not over ten years old or under six, who can gallop freely and fast without tiring himself—the type to carry one well in a first-class hunt. As to his rider, one should be prepared to perfect oneself in the necessary tests, or select one accomplished, fit and trained in all forms of dressage, steeplechasing, point-to-pointing, and show jumping, with the necessary endurance and the spirit of enter-prise under all circumstances, yet willing to take the time and trouble to make the careful plans and preparations and attend to all the minute ils upon which success depends.

Application forms can be obtained from the British Horse Society, 66, Sloane Street, London, S.W.1., or from Lt.-Colonel Trevor Horn, M.C., Luckington Court, Chippenham,

VINTER IN A TENT

By RICHARD LEIGHTON

INTERING in a tent sounds forbidding, but my wife and I were forced to try it. It was either that or a leaking caravan. We chose the tent. And what a pleasant sur-prise. Although we are decidedly middle-aged, we scarcely coughed or sneezed throughout the long winter, which was the severest for many years. It rained, it snowed, it froze, and gales uprooted huge trees fifty yards away, but the tent stood up to it in a corner of a field miles away from the nearest village. Only on one occasion did rain nearly fail us.

It happened in the small hours of the morning when a howling gale was at its peak. Deluges of rain were driving down on us. The pegs on one side of the tent suddenly gave way and we were nearly blown to the heavens. I crawled out on my hands and knees. I could not stand, for the wind was too strong. It took me ten minutes, with the aid of a dim electric torch, to drive in some more pegs, and when at last I crept back to the tent my pyjamas were saturated with sleety rain. I threw them aside and slept in my trousers.

The tent we used was simply an oblong, ridge-pole affair, about 15 feet long, 7 feet wide 7 feet high, with walls 3 feet deep. It enabled us to stand upright and move about fairly comfortably. On the floor we spread old sacks and bits of old linoleum. For bedding—and this is a tip—we had a real feather bed with plenty of blankets, raised a few inches off the ground on boards supported by bricks; for a warm, comfortable bed gives courage to face the rigours of winter. Whatever happens to one during the day, one is sure of a sound night's sleep.

Cooking and heating we did with a couple of medium-sized oil stoves; and when friends who were living in luxurious houses were shivering and complaining bitterly of shortage of coal, to say nothing of burst pipes, we were snug and warm. The truth is a tent requires very little heating, and I came to the conclusion that the less one has to do with gas, electricity and other devices of civilisation, the more secure is one's peace of mind. With our simple equipment nothing could easily go wrong, and if it did it could soon be put right.

The maintenance of a tent is no burden. Now and then I gave the vital parts—seams, eyelets, ropes—a coat of linseed oil, and I soaked the pegs in creosote to prevent their rotting in the ground. One small difficulty was that the bedding got damp on wet or foggy days; but this we overcame by airing it whenever the sun burst through or a drying breeze sprang up. And the fact is, the sun does really shine quite a lot even in winter.

Toilet arrangements were primitive enough, but workable. For a wash-hand stand, an enamel bowl on a small table made from bits of old wood served quite well. For baths we

warmed up buckets of water on oil stoves and took it in turns to stand on sacks and wash ourselves from head to foot. Later we acquired a second-hand bell tent for use as a kitchenbathroom. It was a boon, but was so secondhand that one morning, after a terrific blizzard, it callapsed; the pole stuck clean through the top, and pointed to the heavens at an angle of 45 degrees. We patched it up and it stood up gallantly for twelve months. I was to blame for this catastrophe because I failed to slacken the ropes when the sky told us of approaching storms. The strain on ropes and seams and eyelets is enormous in wet weather; they need constant watching. When winter was nearly over, our leaking caravan was repaired and habitable, but we liked the tent so much that we stayed in it the next summer, and the following winter, too. The caravan became a store-room for spare

Eventually, when our faces were red and weather-beaten, and our eyes shining with rude health, circumstances arose which necessitated a house of some sort. It was with heavy hearts that we abandoned the wild and glorious life to live in a cottage. For a month or two neither of us could sleep under a roof. In spite of wideopen windows, we suffered from an airlessness, an oppressiveness, almost unbearable. surprising that we still hold that a tent is better than a house, even for the middle-aged?

TO BE LEFT UNSAID

THERE is no rule of golf laying down what one may or may not say to one's opponent, but I gather from a paragraph that I have just read that it is otherwise at Association football. No referee can insist upon the game being played in absolute silence, and a player can call out to one of his own side "so long as he uses no ungentlemanly expression." On the other hand, if he calls out to one of the other side, and so causes his attention to be distracted, dire things can befall him. He may be deemed guilty of ungentlemanly conduct, he may be cautioned and finally "an indirect free kick" (I am not learned enough to know what that means) may be ordered. Here is an example which will make an instant appeal to a friend of The one rule of all rules of golf that he really wants made is to deal with the opponent who says, "I am afraid that at this stage of the match I must ask you to hole that one." Iam not sure what the penalty is to be, probably something lingering, with boiling oil. Generally speaking he wants the wretch to lose the hole and match, to be disqualified, kicked out of the club, blackballed for all other clubs, and, in short, wiped off the face of the earth,

I agree with him that the offence is a heinous one, but I think that perhaps he underestimates the difficulty of drafting a rule to meet it. What, for instance, is the exact form of words to be penalised? "I should like to give you that one, but I mustn't," is, for instance, a variant equally criminal. I remember, sad to say, it being used on the last green in a championship, and with the natural-I refrain from saying the desired—result: the putt was ruined, and the villain, unconscious or deliberate, went on to win at the 19th or 20th hole. To hole the first of two short putts and exclaim in an ecstasy of relief "First half," is another action wholly to be deprecated, and it is conceivable that some form of words might be devised against such remarks, or indeed against any remark at all made before the opponent plays his putt. I do not think it would be wise, though it would no doubt be possible.

There is, however, a good deal to be done without any speech at all, and I have a shameful feeling that I may have done it myself. The mere looking at the other fellow's putt, as if debating whether to give it to him or not, does not improve his frame of mind or his chances of holing it, and yet we have most of us probably been guilty. I remember that in the

war-time some evacuees insisted on leaving their comfortable place of refuge and returning to the danger zone on the ground that they did the way the butler looked," and the way some people look at our putts is in the highest degree objectionable. I have seen people of the most incontestable honour hole their own putt, extend a club to the enemy's ball as if about to knock it away, and then think better of this generous impulse. There is no legislation possible against such deeds, which are indeed done quite unconsciously. For that matter the really dreadful remark which I began by quoting may proceed from the agitation of the moment, or a sadly mistaken notion of politeness. There is, I am afraid, nothing to be done save to try hard not to do these things ourselves, and never again to play with anybody who does them more than once. As with a dog, a first bite may be allowed, but that is all.

I recall the late Sir Ernley Blackwell, great stickler for the observation of rules, and a man of the most perfect golfing manners, saying If a man looks to see whether he has laid me a stymie I consider it an impertinence." That is a truly formidable expression, but there are occasions on which it is justified. I suppose there is no one who, as he sees his ball apparently blocking his opponent's way, has not taken a mere passing glance to discover how effective is the blockade. That is only human, but if an opponent, having laid us a stymie, takes a prolonged survey of the situation, perhaps going down on hands and knees to that end, he is fully worthy of Sir Ernley's condemnation. There is only one further offence that he can commit: he can say, "I don't think it's a stymie. I've left you room." For that it seems to us at the moment that even his heart's blood would not

The putting green is the most prolific scene of what those so scrupulous football players would call ungentlemanly conduct, but there are other occasions. To stand too closely over an opponent in a bunker is either an act of utter ghoulishness or implies an offensive doubt of his veracity. As Horace Hutchinson once very properly wrote, "There is no justification for the audible enumeration one by one of his strokes," and in this matter of enumeration there is no one that I have more whole-heartedly desired to kill than he who, in a friendly match, insists on writing down my score in a horrid little book.

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

If he wants to keep his own he must be allowed to do so, but why should he unasked keep mine? He is the kind of man of whom it was once said, "When I play with So-and-so I always leave my niblick behind." Well, well, that is one of the things that can never happen to me again. A very famous judge once said to a friend of mine: "I am afraid when I was at the Bar I must have done many improper things; in fact I know I did." So I know I did many improper and highly irritating things when I played golf, and it is some little comfort for playing no more that I cannot now be guilty.

There still remains, however, the risk of saying improper things as a spectator, and that I shall doubtless continue to do. One who once played for Oxford and is now a distinguished K.C. still reproaches me with something I said when he put his second shot at the home hole through the club-house window at Rye in the University match. Upon the honour of a poor gentleman I did not mean him to hear it, but I doubt if he quite believes me, and at any rate that is no excuse; he did hear me. spectators' voices (mine no doubt among them) have an unfortunate power of carrying. The thought of Rye brings back to me the sound of Arthur Croome's voice growling away in the distance, as I am trying to play a critical shot. He was wholly unconscious and he spoke low, but the carry of his voice was immense. How pleasant if only one could hear it again.

There is nothing to be done to spectators, not even a free kick. I remember some long time ago that in a professional tournament, I think at Gleneagles, the marker made a mistake in the cards of two eminent players, putting down a four to X and a five to Y at a particular hole instead of vice-versa. Everybody, players, spectators and all, were certain as to the fact, and there arose some question as to what was to be done. Then up spoke one who was, incidentally, a member of the Rules of Golf Committee. "It's perfectly simple," he said, "you disqualify the marker." On the same principle you might no doubt disqualify the spectator. More effective than that, you might warn him off the course, as delinquents in the world of horses are warned off Newmarket Heath. That is an alarming thought. I must mind my "p's" and "q's" and maintain the most discreet silence, lest I be escorted off the links by a guard armed with blasters. I really will try to behave myself.

THE ROMANCE OF THE GRAND NATIONAL

THERE is no horse race in the world that is so fascinating to watch or to read about as the Grand National. Founded in 1839

by a syndicate of Liverpool sportsmen who had taken over the lease of the Grand Stand and racecourse at Aintree, it was known as The Grand Liverpool Steeplechase and was run for over "four miles across the country" and was a sweepstake of 20 sovs. each; 5 sovs. forfeit, with 100 sovs. added; the winner to pay 10 sovs. towards expenses; the second to save his stake and "no rider to open a gate or ride through a gateway, or more than 100 yards along any road, footpath or driftway!"

To-day the entry fee for runners is 100 sovs.; there is 5,000 sovs. added; the second takes 10 per cent. of the stakes; the third 5 per cent. and the fourth 2½ per cent., and in place of the four miles and the 29 fences all of which were "easy of accomplishment" with the exception of three brooks—into one of which Captain Becher fell—there is an

added half-mile and the fences number 30 including the "open ditch" which, according to Ruff's Guide, is the highest steeplechase

LOTTERY (RIDDEN BY JIM MASON), WINNER OF THE FIRST GRAND NATIONAL, IN 1839. Mr. John Elmore, part-owner of the horse, is on the right

jump in the world. The winner of the first race was Lottery who, at the time of his victory, was owned in partnership by Mr. John

Elmore, of Harrow, and the father of Mr. Arthur Yates, for whose benefit he was once jumped over a luncheon table—complete with soup tureen—set out upon a lawn. Jim Mason, who rode him in the big race, was a great dandy. He got all his clothes from Poole—it is said for nothing—had the tops and the feet of his boots made by two boot-makers, and invariably wore white kid gloves when riding.

The first horse to win the Grand National twice was Abd el Kader, who triumphed in 1850 and 1851. Abd el Kader was the first dual victor of the seven in the history of the race. The others were Peter Simple (1849 and 1853); The Lamb (1868 and 1871); The Colonel (1869 and 1870); Manifesto (1897 and 1899); Poethlyn (1918—in a substitute event at Gatwick—and 1919) and Reynoldstown (1935 and 1936).

In 1849, Davis, a prominent bookmaker, laid Cunningham, who rode Peter Simple, £3,000 to £30 that he would not win. The rider of Knight of Gwynne—who was second—offered Cunningham £4,000 to pull his horse as they came into the straight but he refused, won easily by three lengths and was paid his bet by Davis as he left the weighing room.

Davis as he left the weighing room.

The Lamb is the only grey horse to win the event and was one of 12 entire horses that have been successful. The second victory of The Colonel gave George Stevens his fifth winning ride in the race—which remains a record. In all he rode 15 times—about 70 miles—over the Aintree fences without a fall and then by the irony of fate was killed by a fall from his pony when hacking home from a shopping expedition in Cheltenham. Incidentally The Colonel, another entire horse, ended his days as the charger of the King of Prussia, later to become the Emperor of Germany.

Manifesto's record as a runner was almost equal to that of Stevens as a jockey, for in addition to his two victories, he completed the course on five other occasions, being fourth in 1895; third in 1900; third in 1902; third in 1903 and sixth in 1904. He also ran in 1896,

but fell.

Poethlyn's name as a dual winner is only mentioned on sufferance since, just as there is only one Epsom, so is there only one Aintree, and the substitute venues provide poor imitations of the real thing. But there is a story sur-

rounding Poethlyn. Bred by Major Hugh Peel, by Rydal Head from Fine Champagne, a mare that he had bought at the Doncaster Sales for 25 gns., Poethlyn was "such a weak wretch of a foal," that he was sold to a Mr. Parry for about £7. Two days later this gentleman passed him on to Mr. Davenport, of the Unicorn Hotel in Shrewsbury, who tried to have him trained as a two-year-old. Failing in this he told some of his customers that he would like to sell him. Somehow it got to Major Peel's ears that there was a nice horse for sale at Shrewsbury and, not knowing that it was his own foal, he journeyed thither; discovered that it was his own foal and bought him back for £50 and a salmon.

This is but one of the many romances of the Grand National. Rubio, who won for Mr. Douglas Pennant in 1908, was bred in America by a Mr. Haggin and was by Sceptre's half-brother, Star Ruby. Sent to this country with other yearlings, he was knocked down to Mr. Pennant for 15 gns. at the Second July Sales at Newmarket, in 1899. This gentleman hunted him regularly as a four-year-old, and then won three steeplechases with him. After this Rubio broke down and, with the object of strengthening his legs, was sent to an hotel proprietor in Towcester, where for some months he ran in the hotel bus to and from the station. Later on he was sent to Mr. Withington to train and won the Grand National at 66 to 1.

Master Robert, who won in 1924, has a somewhat similar story. One of the first get of Moorside II, he was bred in Ireland, by Mr. Robert M'Kinley of Co. Donegal, and as a three-year-old pulled a plough on his breeder's farm. Later he was sold for 50 gns. as a hunter; was resold for 75 gns.; was again sold for 250 gns., and was then bought by Mr. Fordham, a member of the firm of Hertfordshire brewers, for about £500. After being hunted with the Cambridgeshire and Puckeridge Foxhounds he was passed on to Lord Airlie for about £250, and was trained by the Hon. Aubrey Hastings to win at Aintree.

Caughoo, who won in 1947, was sold for 50 gns. as a yearling at Ballsbridge.

Voluptuary, who won in 1884, on his first appearance over fences, was bred by the late Lord Rosebery; ran in the Derby of 1881 and ended his days—like Roquefort who scored in 1885—jumping an imitation Becher's Brook in Cecil Raleigh's Drury Lane production, The Prodigal Daughter, Glenside, whom Jack Anthony rode to victory in 1911, was blind in one eye. Tipperary Tim, winner in 1928, is the only "tubed" horse to have been successful and was ridden by Mr. Dutton, a Chester solicitor. Why Not, who gave Arthur Nightingall a winning ride in 1894, is the only horse to win both the National Hunt Steeplechase and the Grand National. Sheila's Cottage, last year's winner, was the 12th mare to win the race. And, finally, the biggest field to face the starter was 65 in Gregalach's year, 1929.

ROYSTON.

CORRESPONDENCE

CAT THAT LIKED A BATH

SIR,—Has any reader of COUNTRY LIFE a cat that does not mind having a bath? My gardener has a cat and a dog that are great friends, and the other day when they appeared in the house somewhat grubby after playing in coal dust, he decided to bathe them. Having successfully washed the dog, he picked up the cat expecting terrible protest, but to his surprise not one mew or spit was uttered. In fact, she rather seemed to like it. Surely this is unusual.—K. M. A. CLARK, St. Evox, Troon, Ayrshire.

[This cat seems to us to be one scarcely worthy of the name, for no self-respecting cat can stand getting wet, let alone being tubbed.—Ed.]

105 WOODCOCK IN THREE HOURS

SIR,—On a woodcock shoot near Istanbul, Turkey, in which I took part recently one of the party shot 105 in three hours. Is this a record?—L. F., Sussex.

WHY PARSON'S NOSE?

Sir,—Apropros of the question from C. W. (January 7), according to my late father, the Rev. R. R. Cobbold, the name parson's nose comes from the fact that when the poor parson was bidden to the squire's house for dinner, he was always given that particular part of the bird |—I. E. GILMAN (Mrs.), The Rowans, South Green, Southwold, Suffolk.

CHARLES I'S LAST HOURS

SIR,—In view of the tercentenary of the execution of Charles I (in connection with which you published an article last week) you may like to reproduce the accompanying painting of the closing scene on January 27, 1649, of the King's trial in Westminster Hall.

This picture is the work of the famous artist of historical scenes, Sir John Gilbert, R.A., P.R.W.S. (1817-97), who won for himself the title of the Rubens of his time. It shows the King leaving the court, whose legality he had refused to acknowledge, after sentence of death had been pronounced upon him. The dignity of majesty, contrasted with the insolence of the soldiers who had clamoured for "execution and justice," with the expression of popular loyalty on the one hand and of fierce revenge on the other and with the somewhat uneasy disorder of the Commissioners in the background, makes a poignant record of this historic occasion.



THREE OF THE BEWICK'S SWANS THAT VISITED PENN PONDS, IN RICHMOND PARK, RECENTLY

See letter: Bewick's Swans in Richmond Park



CHARLES I LEAVING WESTMINSTER HALL AFTER HIS TRIAL. THE PAINTING BY SIR JOHN GILBERT, R.A.

See letter: Charles I's Last Hours

In the chair is John Bradshaw, a lawyer of comparatively little prominence who had been persuaded to become Lord President of the court. Despite the fact that he had been protected during the trial by an enormous bodyguard, he had taken the precaution, according to Kennett, of lining his high-crowned beaver hat with plated steel to ward off blows from the King's adherents.

The painting, which is on canvas 49 ins. by 73 ins., is signed and dated 1872. It was presented to the City of Sheffield collection by the late Sir Frederick T. Mappin, M.P.—L. H. MACDONALD, Inverness.

BEWICK'S SWANS IN RICHMOND PARK

Sir.—Since very few photographs indeed have been taken of wild Bewick's swans in this country, your readers may care to see the enclosed picture, taken by Mr. R. C. Homes, of three of the party of four that spent most of last December on Penn Ponds, in Richmond Park. The other member of the party was an immature bird, which seemed to prefer the company of the mute swans to that of its own kind.—T. J., London, S.E.21.

[The accompanying photograph shows well the main characteristics

that distinguish Bewick's swans from mute swans—their shorter necks and more stocky build and their pied (yellow and black) bills. The party mentioned by our correspondent left Richmond Park at the end of December and has since been seen on a lake near East Grinstead, Sussex.—ED.]

THREAT TO BEAUTY OF DOVEDALE

SIR,—In an editorial note in COUNTRY LIFE of January 7 reference was made to the Hope Valley, Derbyshire, cement works, which has been granted an extension by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. Opponents of the scheme mention Cauldon Low as being a more suitable site, since it is "outside the National Park area." Actually, Cauldon Low is on the fringe of the proposed Peak National Park, and more important, in close proximity to the Manifold Valley and Dovedale, which would be affected by any enlargement of the existing Cauldon Low workings.

When opposition was made to an extension of Cauldon Low in 1944, the following organisations were represented at the enquiry at Cheadle, Staffordshire, conducted by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning: Stoke-on-Trent Corporation, the





(Right) SOME OF THE HUGE LOGS OF SITKA SPRUCE FORMING A RAFT IN A RAFT OF SITKA SPRUCE IN ALASKA. **BRITISH COLUMBIA**

See letter: Virtues o the Sitka Spruce

National Trust, the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, the Ramblers' Association, the Youth Hostels association, the Footpaths Preservation Society, and the North Staffordshire Field Club. As a result of protests at this meeting and in the Press the project was finally limited to quarrying for limestone and shale subject to certain conditions. Since then Dovedale has been threatened by a reservoir scheme involving 1,000 acres of farm land and an extension to the existing firing range at Thorpe which would have enveloped a considerable part of the Dovedale

Fortunately my father, who fos-tered Dovedale and was instrumental in procuring 2,000 acres in the area for the National Trust, and who chamfor the National Trust, and who cham-pioned its cause in respect of the cement and reservoir schemes, was spared the anguish of this latter un-imaginative expression of the military mind. It would be a slight on the memory of one who worked for thirty years in order to preserve Dovedale as a National Park to re-focus atten-tion on Cauldon, Low, which would once again be a threat to this as yet once again be a threat to this as yet unspoiled corner of England.

unspoiled corner of England.

Whitehall has given us several imposing documents setting forth recommendations, proposals, etc., dating back to 1929, when a National Parks Committee was set up by the then Dr. Addison, but little action has ensued. F. A. Holmes, spurred on by his motto "Facta Non Verba," has on the other hand given us Dovedale. It must be preserved.—Wendell Holmes, 482, Burton Road, Derby.

THE THREE CROWNS OF EAST ANGLIA

SIR,—Recent correspondence in your pages concerning the three crowns of East Anglia recalls A Warning to the Curious, one of the late Doctor M. R. James's best ghost stories. This is based on a legend that the crowns of three kings were buried along the coastline and that they possessed the power of warding off foreign invaders. One was dug up and subsequently lost, the second disappeared as a result of coast erosion, but the third was still in its place and performing its in its place, and performing its mysterious task. The story recounts an enthusiastic archæologist's dis-covery of the third crown and the sinister fate which overtook him as a result. Curiously enough, in view of Lady Thomson's letter (December 24, 1948) detailing the story told by the sexton of Blythburgh, Suffolk, the antiquary in James's story heard the legend from the sexton of a village church.

Until now I have always regarded the legend of the three buried crowns as a pure invention on the part of the ingenious author, but the story related by Lady Thomson leads me

to wonder whether it may not, after all, have existed in popular local belief. Even though Mr. Lambert's explanation (December 31) of the origin of the three crowns is doubtless the correct one, it would be none the less interesting to know whether this popular superstition did in fact exist.

The scene of the discovery of the

third crown in the story is "Seaburgh," and Doctor James, in his preface to the collected edition of his stories, confesses that the actual place he had in mind was Aldeburgh.— L. T. C. ROLT, Banbury, Oxon.

GREY PHALAROPE IN AYRSHIRE

AYRSHIRE
SIR—On December 11, 1948, a grey phalarope in full winter plumage was found dead beside the upper waters of the River Girvan, which flows through South Ayrshire into the Firth of Clyde. Is this bird an unusual visitor to this part of Scotland?—E. R. CHADWYCK-HEALEY Balbeg, Straiton, Maybole, Ayrshire.

[The grey phalarope, which passes I he grey phalarope, which passes through the British Isles on migration in autumn, and in fewer numbers in spring, has only occasionally been recorded from south-west Scotland. It is more often seen in eastern and southern England.—ED.]

VIRTUES OF THE SITKA SPRUCE

SIR,—The sitka spruce used for the core of the roof timbers of the new House of Commons, for much of the framework of the boats used in the University boat race, and in aircraft, is a high quality slow-grown timber produced only by trees grown in a more rigorous climate than Biltain's. Your readers may therefore be in-terested in the enclosed photographs showing what mature sitka looks like when it begins its journey to this

The first, which is by the courtesy of the U.S. Forest Service, is of a raft of sitka spruce in Alaska, whence the tree had its name, and the second shows some of the sitka logs forming a raft in British Columbia, which has lately had some cause to complain of lately had some cause to complain of Britain's timber-buying policy.

Sitka spruce is, of course, a most valuable tree in this country, where it was introduced in 1831 by David Douglas, of Douglas fir fame. It is not so frost-hardy as Norway spruce, but is quicker-growing, more wind-firm and better fitted for exposed sites. It has been described as the most important of all additions to our stock of forest trees, and it is also, pace the detractors of evergreen conifers, a thing of beauty.—J. D. U. W., Berkshire.

SCENE OF ROBBERY WITH MURDER

SIR,—Your readers may care to see the enclosed photograph of a West Riding cottage, now used as a shooting box, which early in the 18th century was the scene of a number of peculiarly violent robberies.

The cottage stands on Dead Man's Hill, on the fells between Coverdale and Nidderdale, and in those days a main road, now a mere track, running between the industrial towns of Yorkshire and Scotland passed close by. Bagmen with their wares on ponies travelled it and normally spent the night at Horsehouse, which had two inns with stabling. Other travel-lers, benighted on the high moor,

sought refuge at the cottage, which was kept by two women. Here they were fed and given bracken on which to rest. Once asleep, they were beheaded, their bodies cast into a pit and their wares and ponies disposed of in the dales below.

These crimes continued while enquiries were made for the missing travellers, but eventually, in 1729, the women were brought to justice. The clues by which the crimes were brought to light were the Scotch ponies and Paisley shawls which appeared in large quantities in the villages of the vicinity.—lan Meiklejohn, Dear Close, Horsehouse, near Leyburn,

DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND COPENHAGEN

Sir,—Apropos of your correspondence about Wellington's horse, Copenhagen, your readers may care to hear the story of the huge bronze replica of the Duke seated on Copenhagen as at Waterloo.

This equestrian statue of the Duke was erected in 1846 on an arch at Hyde Park Corner, but it was found later that there was a stirrup missing on the right side. This defect caused the statue to be taken down in 1883, and it was brought to Aldershot, where it was erected on a mound near the Royal Garrison Church and un-veiled on August 19, 1885. Recently there were suggestions that it should be moved to crown a newly-construc-ted roundabout in the middle of the town, but the project was too costly, apart from the danger to underground

apart from the danger to underground services from the weight of 200 tons.

A local story runs that, while the statue was being erected at Aldershot, the workmen stopped for lunch when only the horse's head remained to be fixed on. As the bugler from the cavalry barracks nearby sounded "Feed," one of the men suggested that they had better feed their horse too and he dropped his lunch down that they had better feel their horse too, and he dropped his lunch down the horse's throat, where it lies still!—DONALD A. E. CROSS, Patney, near Devizes, Wills.

THE HABITS OF ROE DEER

SIR,—I was much interested in the article on roe deer by Major Anthony Buxton (December 17, 1948). These deer frequent this locality to such an deer frequent this locality to such an extent that I have been compelled to construct a protective fence round the house and the garden as they became too fond of my young apple trees. I have given them otherwise only a passing interest, but two of the points raised by Major Buxton attracted my attention.

The first is his statement that roe

The first is his statement that roe deer, when moving quietly, seem sometimes to leave one hock far behind the other and forget about it until the last moment. I should like to endorse

(Continued on page 153)



THE COTTAGE ON DEAD MAN'S HILL, ABOVE NIDDERDALE, YORKSHIRE, WHERE SLEEPING TRAVELLERS USED TO BE BEHEADED AND THEIR GOODS STOLEN EARLY IN THE 18th CENTURY

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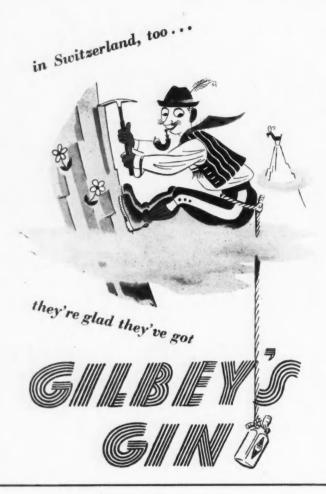
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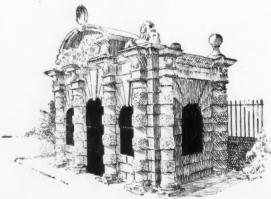
A George I plain silver Punch Bowl. Made by Timothy Ley of London in 1718.

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Any information about the Race referred to in the inscription "Wooborn Plate, 1729" would be much appreciated.







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this by saying that for some time I vas

this by saying that for some time I vas under the impression that one doe, often to be seen near the house, was lame, until I discovered that this peculiarity was shared by all.

The other point, on which I think I may be able to throw some light, is his question, "What does a doe do with her fawns when she goes off with her buck?" On two occasions last year, in May, I found a fawn apparently deserted. By their respective sizes I do not think they were one and the same. The first, which I almost stepped upon lying at the foot of a thorn in dense oak and hazel copse, at about 3 p.m., was I think newly dropped, perhaps a day old, and

THE ENTRANCE GATEWAY TO TISSINGTON HALL, DERBYSHIRE

See letter: Beauty in Iron

I may have scared the doe without seeing or hearing her. The fawn lay quite still, with head almost hidden

by one leg, but with one dark eye quietly watching me and my wife,

The second fawn, which I saw some ten days later, I watched from my window as it slowly moved through long grass with the character-

istic leg-dragging and lifting action, apparently entirely on its own, until

who stroked it.

four weeks old. I left it, but several hours later, after dark had fallen, hours later, after dark had fallen, feeling worried lest its mother might have been shot, I returned, but found it had gone. It must, however, have been there unattended for a considerable time, as the spot was in full view from where I sat eating my supper in the house only 50 yards away and I should have seen the doe if she had been about.—G. M. PRYNNE (Lt.-Col., ret.), Barbins Copse, Dunsfold, Surrey.

BEAUTY IN IRON

SIR,—Your readers may like to see the enclosed photograph of the en-trance gateway to Tissington Hall, in Derbyshire. References to this fine Elizabethan

house were made in your columns some time ago, but no mention was made of the gateway.

Its most interesting feature is the gate itself the wrought iron-work of which is, I think you will agree, of great beauty. It was made by Robert Bakewell, of Derby, an early 18th-century craftsman of outstanding ability, and is one of several fine examples in the county.— FRANK RODGERS, 94, Browning Street, Derby.

BIRDS THAT FEIGN INJURY

Deane's article on injury-feigning in birds (October 15, 1948) reminded me of a display which, with a Royal Australian Air Force officer, I witnessed on an agreedyment of the control of nessed on an aerodrome in the NorthernTerritory of Australia in 1943.

My first photograph shows the nature of the area, in which we were making a compass and pace traverse—thin,

Pace traverse—thin, sparse timber, and scanty grass tussocks. As we paced by a fallen log, we surprised a pair of stone-curlews with a single chick. Immediately the parents made off, first together, as illustrated in the photograph, then separately, beating the ground with feeble strokes of their wings. Telling my companion to stay by the chick, I followed them, stalking them with my camera, and was rewarded with a remarkable display of the tail feathers. The general colouring of the birds was The general colouring of the birds was appropriately grey-brown, but the under-plumage of the tail, which was raised vertically, was pale sulphuryellow. The birds not only kept out of reach, but gradually drew away.

I returned to the log, where my companion had stayed, but he had

taken his eyes from the chick and could not find

it again.

We were convinced that it was still some-where on the almost bare ground, how-ever, but it was not until it moved that we caught sight of it. other photograph shows other photograph shows how well it was camou-flaged. — J. Kirkland Robertson, 61, Hand-side Lane, Welwyn Garden City, Hertford-

18th-CENTURY BRICKWORKS

SIR,—The enclosed photograph of the old brick kiln at Brookshill, Harrow Weald, Middlesex, on the site of the old Harrow Brick Fields, may interest your readers. It was here that Charles Blackwell (father of Thos. Blackwell, co-founder with Edmund Crosse of the firm of Crosse and Blackwell) carried on the business of brick and tile making with 200 acres of land in about 1795.

The old clay workings may still be seen on the other side of the road, as may several of the sheds (all of red bricks from the kiln) which were used for drying the bricks and tiles.—P. H. LOVELL, 28, Albury Drive, Pinner, LOVELL, 2 Middlesex.

A SHEPHERDS' CEREMONY

SIR,-In his article in COUNTRY LIFE of December 24, 1948, about the picturesque ceremony of the shepherds held on Christmas Eve at Les Baux-en-Provence, which I know well, Captain Ritchie does not mention the midnight Mass that follows the ceremony and completes its significance. This cele-bration of Mass at the traditional hour of Our Lord's birth, when He is as it or Our Lord's birth, when He is as it were born again in a sacramental manner, gives the real point to the quaint and homely visit of the shepherds.—
DOROTHY HAMILTON DEAN, Pensione Shelley, 6, Corso d'Italia, Rome.

SAFEGUARD AGAINST THIEVES

-With reference to the letter from Bywayman in your issue of January 7, the lead font at St. Margaret's Church, Lower Halstow, Kent, was cased in plaster probably in 1643 so as to make it appear a rectangular mass containing a lead lining. This camouflage served its immediate purpose of saving the font from destruction during the Puritan and Civil War period, by the end of which, in 1660, the original appearance of the

AN OLD BRICK KILN AT HARROW WEALD, MIDDLESEX

See letter: 18th-century Brickworks

font was presumably forgotten. However, owing to the concussion caused by near-by guns during the first world war the plaster casing became cracked, and in order to repair it, in 1921 a portion of the plaster was removed, and the ornamentation on the outside of the original font thereby disclosed. The whole of the plaster casing was

then taken off.
This font is of about the period and size as the Long Witten-ham, Berkshire, example and the ornamentation consists of a Norman arcade, under the arches of which are figures alternately of a nimbed angel

figures alternately of a nimbed angel and a crowned king with sceptre. So far as I am aware this is the only instance of a lead font being camouflaged in this manner, but whether camouflaged or not the lead fonts formerly in the churches at Chilham and St. Nicholas at Wade, both in Kent, disappeared during the 19th century while the churches were undergoing restoration.—A.
RANDLE BUCK, Dunkery
Weare, Axbridge, Somerset.

The Mountaineering Association is this year arranging a number of courses of training in mountaineering and is seeking to raise funds for the and is seeking to raise funds for the building of the first permanent mountaineering training school in this country. Those interested in furthering these objects and facilities, which are available to all, are invited to communicate with the Association's chairman, Mr. J. E. B. Wright, 1, Kildare Gardens, London, W.2.





A PAIR OF STONE-CURLEWS IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA. (Right) THEIR CHICK See letter: Birds That Feign Injury

THE FLAMINGOS OF LAKE HANNINGTON

By LT.-COL. C. H. STOCKLEY

AKE HANNINGTON lies about 3,000 feet above the sea, just above the equator, between two great spurs which reach out northward from the East African highlands towards Lake Rudolf. My first sight of it was from a hill on its western side about five hundred feet above it and, having come to photograph the flamingos for which it is famous, I was disappointed, for I could see none. All I saw was a wavy-edged strip of greenish water, some ten miles long from north to south and two miles wide, hemmed in by the two-thousand-foot escarpment of the Laikipia Plateau opposite me (Fig. 1), and the Kamasia hills below Mt. Elgon on my own side. From its northern edge miles of acacia thornbush stretched to the distant blue smudge of Lake Baringo. But I did not realise how far I was from the lake until I used my field-glasses. Then I discovered that what I had taken for marginal strips of white sand in every bay were packed masses of flamingos, and that the water was everywhere sprinkled with little white dots which were presumably floating birds.

Back we went to the lorry and drove

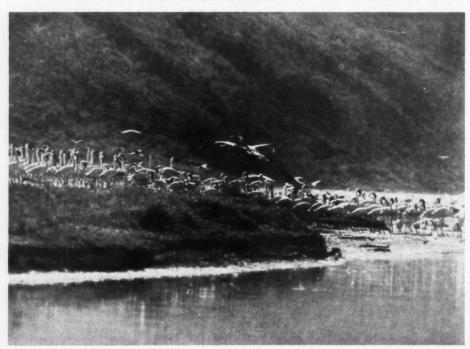
Back we went to the lorry and drove another five miles north over that dreadful rocky road, then wound down an even worse boulder-strewn slope to a flat plain, open and grassy for about a mile, bordered with the



1.—LAKE HANNINGTON, KENYA, WITH THE LAIKIPIA PLATEAU BEYOND



2.—THE MARCH PAST OF THE FLAMINGOS. "One felt there must be massed bands playing somewhere behind"



3 — "TOWARDS THIS INLET A FLYING COLUMN WOULD SUDDENLY MARCH"

ubiquitous acacias, and with a small herd of Grant's gazelle and half a dozen warthog feeding near a little marsh at its north-west corner. Obviously there was water there and, however one may abuse the acacia, wherever it finds better nourishment for its roots it spreads into a great flat canopy which gives wonderful shade for a tent. In an hour we were settled within fifty yards of a good spring, with ample shade and few mosquitoes.

and few mosquitoes.

Next morning I drove two miles south-east to the distant blur of the lake, over good firm flats which would probably be gluey bog in the rains, and came to one of the most remarkable sights I have seen in a varied life spent largely in looking for Nature's best efforts.

I stopped the lorry two hundred yards from the water and marvelled. There were flamingos packed tight in a mass half a mile long, filling the bay and its two re-entrants, the main mass without a gap anywhere and fifty yards from the shore. On its near side were thousands of feeding birds, swinging their long necks rhythmically from side to side as they swept their curiously shaped beaks upside down through the muddy water, straining animalculæ through the lamellæ with which they are fringed, aided by their equally armed tongues. All along our side of the main mass marched a constant stream of birds, moving always westward in a column four to six deep, so that one felt that there must be massed bands playing behind somewhere in tones too high for human hearing,

(Continued on page 157)

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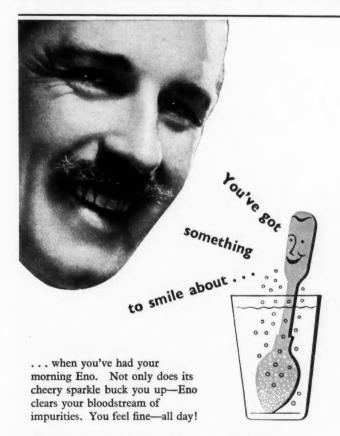
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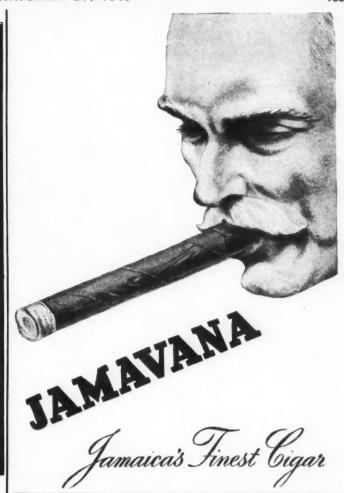
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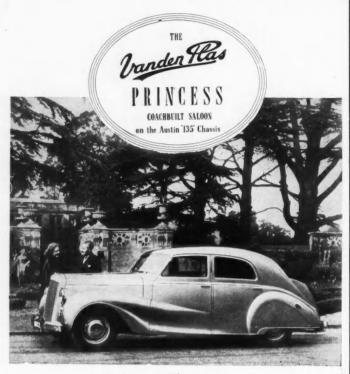


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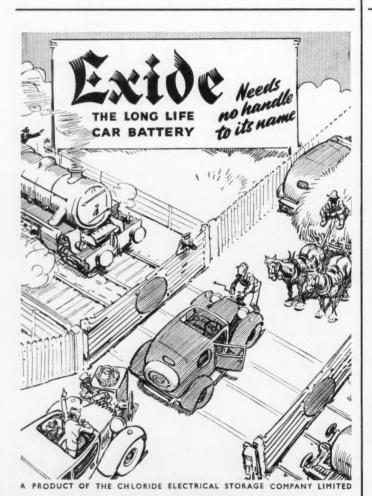


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as the birds paced steadily and proudly with a high-stepping action (Fig. 2). Beyond them and over the packed army flew a never-ceasing stream of birds taking off from the western end and flying half a mile to the eastern limit of that great parade, to alight there and immediately start moving westward again. A furlong to my left was a muddy ten-yard wide ditch, whose water might flow either northward towards Baringo, or southward into Hannington according to how the rain fell, though the flow was never more than just perceptible. Towards this inlet a flying column would suddenly march, breaking away from the main mass and coming out on land fifty yards to one side, then marching overland to splash into the foul water between the flat five-foot banks (Fig. 3).

During three days I studied these movements carefully and could find no purpose in them. The flamingos were of both the whiter European and the lesser species (Fig. 5) which is much smaller and has more red on it, and the two mingled freely. Sometimes, when I was tucked into a niche in the bank of the inlet, with the camera set on a grassy lump, a column would suddenly advance slowly to its mouth, and these birds would not be feeding but bathing



5.—A LESSER FLAMINGO



4.—" SOON BIRDS BEGAN MOVING TOWARDS ME AS THEY FED "

in the shallow water, going right under and often being trodden underfoot by their neighbours. There were many casualties, always it seemed of the lesser species, and the corpses were dealt with by shabby marabou storks (Fig. 6) which waited a little inland for a free meal. The only other species of bird I saw, but for a solitary immature fishing eagle perched on an old stump, were some thirty stilts which always fed in the inlet.

There were several ancient tree trunks sticking up from the mud near the water and I began operations by stalking to one of these, moving very slowly until I could rise behind it, with the camera resting against its side. Soon birds began moving towards me as they fed (Fig. 4), more often in parties of seven or eight, and I got quite dizzy watching those long necks steadily waving to and fro, with hardly a stop or a head lifted for a look round. Unfortunately the morning light was wrong for photography, the sun shining towards the camera, and in the evening clouds came up and twice we had a storm. But the first of these storms cleared off in time to give me some pictures with the sun in the right quarter before it set.

I tried to make an estimate of the number of flamingos by counting blocks of them and dividing these into the larger masses; then, from a near-by rocky spur, fitting those into the whole. It was rough, but there could be no doubt that there were at least half a million in my bay alone.

I had seen at least a dozen such bays, equally packed with flamingos, along the thirty-mile shore of the lake, which makes a minimum flamingo population of six million. Where they all come from and where they breed is a mystery, though when I as at Elmenteita and Nakuru there were fewer birds than usual, and Baringo, a dozen miles to the north, had none at all. It is a question of water level, for flamingos must have shallow water and mud in which to feed, and when the water is lower in these other lakes their population always increases.

The great problem was food supply. How does this gigantic bird population maintain itself by feeding day after day in the same place? True, there are various mineral springs which flow into the lake, and the mud and heat (it is very hot at Hannington) must induce great fecundity among the minute organisms on which they feed; yet, even with conditions so favourable, it would seem almost impossible that sufficient food would be produced to support this immense number of birds.

Some years ago there was a proposition to make use of assumed guano deposits at the lake, but on investigation it was found that the warm thermal springs had a chemical content which dissolved the droppings in the water. This constant manuring must be the secret of the extraordinary abundance of food—almost an example of perpetual motion.



6:—MARABOU STORKS WAITING TO FEED ON THE CORPSES OF FLAMINGOS TRODDEN UNDERFOOT BY THEIR NEIGHBOURS AS THE GREAT HERD BATHED IN SHALLOW WATER

THE LAND ROVER - By J. EASON GIBSON

THE British Land Rover, which is going to the markets of the world in increasing numbers, is our counterpart of the war-proven Jeep, which was probably the greatest mechanical contribution to victory. Being a true cross-country vehicle, it is designed and intended for use by farmers and landowners, —a good example of the lessons of war being turned to peace-time advantage.

The specification was clearly laid out with working efficiency and utility as paramount factors, and little effort has been made to raise the comfort of driver or passenger above the essential minimum. It includes four-wheel drive; an alternative train of gears, which provides eight separate gears in all; and power take-offs which can be used for driving such equipment as an arc-welder, an air compressor, circular saws, or a combine harvester.

The engine used is of similar design to that employed in the smaller of the normal Rover cars—a four-cylinder with the new overhead

inlet valve lay-out. This design permits the engine to be shorter, and imparts very good breathing qualities to the inlet system. A total power output of 50 to 55 brake-horse-power is given, at the relatively low engine speed of 4,000 r.p.m. A fully pressurised lubrication system is used, and, in addition to the normal gauze suction filter in the sump, an external filter is employed to retain the purity of the oil during extended mileages.

The chassis frame consists of two straight box-section side members, and in the total length, of just over 11 feet, there are five substantial cross-members. The suspension is by semi-elliptic springs all round. The brake system is of particular interest. The foot-brake takes effect on all four wheels by the Girling Hydrastatic system, but instead of the hand brake working on the rear wheels it is connected to shoes operating behind the transfer gearbox. The great advantage of this, especially on a car intended for use on the land, is that adjustment is not required on the four-wheel brakes throughout the life of the linings, and will seldom be needed for the transmission brake, as the hand lever is normally used only for parking.

The transmission is the most interesting feature of the specification. A normal gearbox is fitted, providing four forward gears and the usual reverse, but this is assisted by a transfer box which, when it is brought into use, gives an alternative set of gears much lower than those normally in use on hard road surfaces. To make sure of traction on slimy farm tracks, or while pulling heavy loads over indifferent surfaces, the Land Rover is provided with four-wheel drive. No control is provided for engaging or disengaging this, as a freewheel device is incorporated to prevent excessive tyre wear or strain on the transmission when the car is being driven The design of the freewheel is such that the drive to the front axle is disconnected when reverse gear is in use, and as four-wheel drive may sometimes be required when one is reversing, an overriding control is fitted to enable the freewheel to be temporarily locked.

The relative fragility of certain of the controls on the war-time Jeep caused some complaint, but the Rover could not be criticised on these grounds. All the controls are most substantial, and the most ham-handed farm-worker without mechanical sense could not cause damage through carelessness.

Two different hoods can be supplied on the car—the three seater, which covers the front seat only, or the seven seater, which gives protection over the entire car.



THE LAND ROVER ON GROUND TYPICAL OF THAT OVER WHICH THE TEST DESCRIBED IN THE ADJOINING ARTICLE WAS CARRIED OUT. The power take off, for driving farm machinery, can be seen below the tailboard

The front seating consists of three detachable cushions and back rests, two of which can be removed to allow the driver to carry large loads. No seating is provided in the rear compartment, but the wheel arches are shaped to act as temporary benches, which can be used to bring the total passenger load up to seven. As on the usual estate car, the rear compartment is entered through the tail-board opening. This can be retained in the horizontal position to assist in the carrying of extra long loads, and for the same purpose the spare wheel, which is normally carried behind the front seats, can be transferred to a special mounting above the bonnet.

If a car of such specialised type as the Land Rover is to be tested adequately, it must be submitted to different treatment from that given to the more usual production models. For this reason I spent a day on the Marlborough Downs searching for some hazard capable of stopping the Rover's progress, for part of the time in competition with a Jeep on a friend's farm. In the light of these tests, and when I recall war-time experiences abroad, the new Land Rover seems to me to be superior to the Jeep in all the respects likely to interest farmers or estate owners.

Apart from the actual pulling power available on steep and muddy slopes, the Rover appeared to me to be much more controllable in bad conditions than was the Jeep. When I was traversing slippery tracks, partly mud and partly wet grass, across the face of a hill, the tendency to slip sideways down the hill was much less noticeable on the Rover. It is true

that the tyres used on the Rover are of slightly different pattern from those normally fitted to a Jeep, but these differences were not sufficient to explain the greater gripping power.

More than once I deliberately avoided using the correct technique for driving in deep mud, namely that of attacking the muddy stretch as fast as possible while retaining a steady throttle opening to prevent wheelspin. On one stretch, at least two feet deep in wet, glutinous mud, I brought the car in (using the high main-road gears) very fast, and then shut right off, allowing the car to come to rest up to the axles in the mud. When I had engaged the low-gear train the car pulled itself out with great ease, and without the use of personal skill. The last point is of importance, as not many habitual drivers of farm vehicles have the advantage of knowing the tricks of an experienced trials driver.

Although it is necessary for the car to be stationary before one attempts to engage the lower of the two alternative sets of gears, a change back to

atternative sets of gears, a change back to the higher set can be accomplished with the car in motion. This is of convenience, as when one is leaving a particularly stiff section, on which the lower gears were used, a straightforward change upwards can be effected with the transfer lever, bringing one back into the normal gear for main-road use.

Naturally the fuel consumption varies, depending on how much low-gear work has to be done, and whether a trailer or other equipment is towed (it will be higher still if the engine is used to drive stationary equipment) but I found that under average conditions the consumption worked out at slightly under 20 m.p.g. On the main-road section of my test 25 m.p.g. was achieved, when the car was being

driven reasonably between 35 and 40 m.p.h.

Under main-road driving the car is much pleasanter to handle, and ride in, than one would expect. It is true that, owing to the very short wheelbase and hard springing, road inequalities are transmitted fairly noticeably to the passengers, but on a vehicle of this type that is no more than a fair price to pay for its ability to go anywhere. Owing to the low gearing the engine turns relatively fast at normal road speeds, but the standard of silence is far from low: while one is conscious that the engine is working quite hard there is no mechanical clatter, but rather a pleasantly efficient hum.

The maximum speed is of complete unimportance on a car of this type, but I found it would cruise without effort at between 45 and 50 m.p.h., and on more than one occasion a timed 55 m.p.h. was done. I have mentioned the robust controls, and this includes items like the starter switch and the choke control. A sensible point is the large allowance of room given round the pedals, and the provision of flanges on the side of the clutch and brake pedals, rendering them easy to operate, even when one is wearing mud-covered gum boots. During the entire period of my tests the car was invariably parked in the open, in both pouring rain and overnight frost, and each morning it started up on the first attempt and fired evenly at once.

Bearing in mind the basic reason behind the car's design, and its unusual versatility, I can offer no criticisms, nor can I suggest any improvement. For its purpose it seems to me to be entirely adequate.

The Monte Carlo Rally

I shall be competing, with a Sunbeam-Talbot, in the 2,000-mile-long Monte Carlo-Rally next week, and I hope to give a description of the run in COUNTRY LIFE of February 11.

THE LAND ROVER

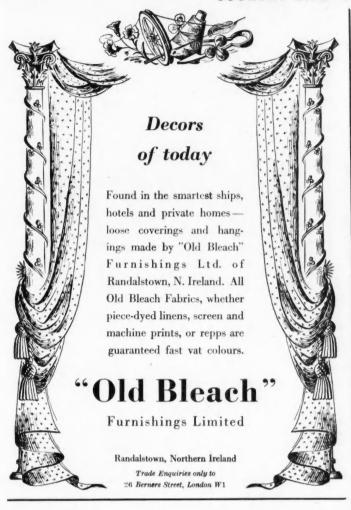
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SPECIFICATION

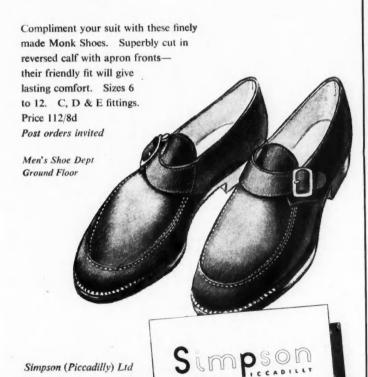
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COLLINS

OHN LILBURNE, who was born in 1614, once called himself "an true-bred. Englishman, that never in his life loved a tyrant nor feared an oppressor," and, says Miss M. A. Gibb, in John Lilburne the Leveller (Lindsay Drummond, 18s.), "such was his national and political significance." In our own day, when much that Lilburne fought for is in danger, his lifelong battle is of peculiar significance, and those things in which one feels him to have been mistaken, as well as the things in which he was splendidly right, are profitable matters of consideration. In making a first acquaintance with Lilburne, one could hardly come at the matter better than through Miss Gibb's book, for the

liberties and peace of England settled, than set him down in a rich place for his own advantage."

Such were the outward manners of Lilburne's "noble, tragic life," but the important thing is Miss Gibb's examination of the political, economic and spiritual significance of Lilburne and men like him. He "placed conscience high as the final court of appeal, and conceived in purely individualistic terms." Henry Ireton spoke of "conscience obliging above or against human or outward constitutions," and, says Miss Gibb, "obviously the emergence in political thought of such a concept of conscience is a matter of supreme importance in historical development." This problem of the relation of individual freedom to

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JOHN LILBURNE THE LEVELLER. By M. A. Gibb (Lindsay Drummond, 18s.)

SOME VICTORIAN PORTRAITS AND OTHERS.

By Hilda Martindale

(Allen and Unwin, 10s. 6d.)

FRIENDS AND LOVERS. By Helen MacInnes (Harrap, 10s. 6d.)

CAPTAIN CAUTION. By Kenneth Roberts
(Collins, 9s. 6d.)

author's deep scholarship, her wide reading in all the relevant documents of the time, is accompanied by an ease of writing and an interest in Lilburne as a human being that make our exploration pleasant as well as profit-

"AGIN THE GOVERNMENT"

Lilburne came of a fairly well-todo and ancient family in the North of England. Being a younger son, he was put into a trade—the wool trade—in London. He was, while still little more than a boy, in touch with prominent Puritans. He seemed born to be "agin the government." He was against most that Charles I and Laud and Wentworth stood for; later, he was with Cromwell in the active military struggle; later still, deeming Cromwell to have established a tyranny at least as severe as that which had been overthrown, he was against Cromwell himself; and it was only his conversion to a religion of quietism which gave some repose to the end of a career otherwise stormy. The royal authority and the republican authority alike were compelled to take note of his actions. He was imprisoned, fined, banished; but none of these things daunted him. He always managed, somehow, to get hold of pen and ink, and a tremendous stream of pamphlets kept his views before the common people. Also, on those occasions when he came up for trial, he had a genius for making the occasion a tremendous public affirmation. He was a born hair-splitter and controversialist, and knew how to stretch these occasions

out into days and weeks.

He was utterly incorruptible.
During the Civil War he was captured
by Royalists, tried for high treason,
and sentenced to death. Only the
Parliament's threat of reprisals against
Royalist prisoners saved his life. When
he returned to London, he was offered
a government post at £1,000 a year,
and replied that "he must rather fight
for eightpence a day, till he saw the

social order, she reminds us, is basic in every form of human society. In the Middle Ages the conception of "degree" held together a society conceived not as an economic machine but as a spiritual organism.

With the Renaissance, society ceased to be theocratic, and there emerged ideas of "the potential worth and value of the individual per se, rather than as part of one harmonious whole." But as the era of large-scale industrial production imposed itself upon the break-up of the feudal order "the practical reality of the situation was that in the economic-political pattern man lost that sense of personal value and meaning in relation to a permanent social structure which, with all its shortcomings, the old order had bestowed"

BEGINNING OF DEMOCRACY

John Lilburne, standing at the beginning of the movement which we to-day call democratic, was born too soon to be able to conceive such a development of the ideas for which he stood. One of his weaknesses, as Miss Gibb sees it, is in over-emphasis on the idea of the individual man as created in the Divine image, and the under-emphasis on the idea of man's sinful nature. "It is thus considered that social legislation is enough to restore the original perfection lost through an historic fall. The Levellers, like the Diggers, look to history for the explanation of the Fall: they thus fail to tackle fundamentally the problem of evil."

One may say that the main task which Miss Gibb has performed in this admirable book is to examine the claims of the Puritan sects and to show how their essentially noble conception of the greatness of the individual, and their fight for the individual's freedom, are not in themselves enough. "The individual," after all, is a pretty vague term, as unsatisfactory as "the masses." He may have the nobility of Lilburne himself, but the probability is

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that he hasn't Like so many reformers, Lilburne did not sufficiently realise that people themselves, and not only their political forms and institutions, must be changed. It is easy enough for a burglar to hide his old jemmy under a new coat. Nevertheless, this problem of individual versus the State is so acute to-day that Mr. Bertrand Russell declared in a recent broadcast (I quote from a newspaper): "It might be that the present tendencies towards centralisation were too strong to be resisted until they had led to disaster, and that, as happened in the 5th century, the whole system must break down, with all the inevitable results of anarchy and poverty. Such considerations make a study of Lilburne's life important to contemporary men and women.

THE WAY OF THE CIVIL SERVANT

Miss Hilda Martindale was for many years an inspector of factories, working first for the Board of Trade and then for the Treasury. Her book Some Victorian Portraits and Others (Allen and Unwin, 10s. 6d.) contains her impressions of a number of civil servants with whom her work has brought her into contact. "It is," she writes, "the fashion at the present time to belittle Civil Servants. We are told they lack initiative and imagination, are prone to procrastinate, are unwilling to take responsibility and make decisions, are devoted to precedent and are inaccessible. She does not tell us with any firmness what her own view is of this widespread opinion. She merely says that : Some of these faults may exist to a certain extent, and, of course, should be overcome." "Should" is all very well; but, as Mr. Bertrand Russell points out, the question is whether increasingly centralised government, administered by bureaucrats, does not contain within itself the impossibility of overcoming these defects. Miss Martindale bids us be of good cheer. "If the bureaucrats display the qualities of integrity and humanity the country has nothing to fear." She herself feels that the service "has been built up on these two great qualities.

Twelve persons are dealt with in the book: some of the author's relatives, some of her Civil Service chiefs and fellow-workers, a woman doctor. a famous soldier, and an old servant. It may be objected, she fears, that she has "shown men and women only at their best," and, indeed, that is the objection that springs at once to mind as one reads the pages. These little studies are all too much like the eulogistic obituary notices that appear in the newspapers. Not a face here shows a wart; and though the author says, "Not the worst but the best is the most real thing in life," it is impossible to accept such a proposition, which has done much harm in its time : as much harm as Lytton Strachey's exposition of the contrary view.

TRUE LOVE PREVAILS

Miss Helen MacInnes has been known hitherto as the author of excellent thrillers: and now with Friends and Lovers (Harrap, 10s. 6d.) she gives us a piece of straight fiction. It is the sort of book Dr. Cronin might have written: a blend of realism with sentimentality, served up in a swift and easily readable narrative. David Bosworth is a hard-up Oxford undergraduate clearly destined to have a brilliant future. Penelope Lorrimer, a London art student, loves him as passionately as he loves her. On both sides there are impediments to the marriage; and the impact of these on the young peoples' lives, with the satisfactory overcoming in the end. make up the course of the novel. Penelope's people are rich and wish her to marry someone who will keep her "in the station to which she has been accustomed"; David's family depends largely on his father's pension as a casualty of World War I, and the old man dies at an unfortunate moment, the pension dying with him.

However, we never for a moment share the fears of the Lorrimers. David is the "lad of parts" of a thousand novels, and we know that Penelope's future will be safe in his hands. And Miss MacInnes's future looks pretty safe in hers. She knows how to mix skilfully the ingredients of popular fiction.

A BRASH FELLOW

Kenneth Roberts's Captain Caution (Collins, 9s. 6d.) has all the speed and narrative force that one expects from the author of North-West Passage. It is a book crammed with action, mainly at sea and mainly violent, at the moment when England was at war simultaneously with France and the United States. Captain Caution, an American, is a young god, capable equally of sailing a ship, devising a stratagem, or smashing his way through a negro pugilist's silly face. He has the good fortune to be pitted mainly against the English, who then, round about the time of Nelson, were notoriously fools who didn't know either how to fight or sail a ship. Every time an English seaman or officer appears in the pages, he is "weedy" or "disillusioned-looking" or "a pale child" or "a plump man whose arms and legs were oversnug in an ornate uniform which had the air of having been made for a woman."
They "mince," they are "slack of lip,"
"sour faced"; the marines are "grotesque." This was all most fortunate tesque." Captain Caution. It might be within the competence of the English to pull off incidents at Trafalgar and the Nile, but pit them against him and they shrank to their right proportions as a "lesser breed without the law." If we call Caution a brash fellow, we shall not overstate our opinion.

THE BEAUTY OF BRITAIN

FEW things can be more satisfying Twithin its small compass than a collection of well-selected photographs, well produced, of British buildings and of the infinite variety of scenes and objects of natural beauty which combine to make up the British Heritage (Odhams, 10s. 6d.) contains some three hundred such illustrations and nineteen reproductions in colour of well-known pictures tions in colour of well-known pictures of architectural and rural subjects—Wilson Steer's Richmond Castle, Turner's Distant View of the Town of Exeter, Bonington's Cheyne Walk, and Paul Nash's Behind the Inn, to take a few examples. Just as important, perhaps, the letterpress is interesting and well informed, the chapters into which the book is divided having been which the book is divided having been written by knowledgeable and recogwithten by anowengeane and recognised experts. Sir John Russell, for instance, contributes an admirable essay on agricultural history with the title Heritage of Soil. Britain as seen by the Artists is in the capable hands of Mr. Stephen Done, and its title is of Mr. Stephen Done, and its title is more than justified by many reproductions in black-and-white in addition to the colour plates already mentioned. Heritage of the Home, by Professor A. E. Richardson, and Heritage of the Town, by the late Sir Charles Reilly and Mr. O. H. Leeney, cover two aspects of our architectural heritage, R. I.

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FARMING NOTES

COMMITTEE LABOUR

NCREASED charges are now being made for the labour which farmers hire from the county agricultural executive committees and the rise pretty steep. These new standard charges are intended to cover the cost of wages, the employer's National Insurance contribution, paid holidays, sickness and wet time, but no allowance has been made for the costs of ance has been made for the costs of administration, transport, or provid-ing the hostels where these people live. For most of the year the standard charge for men hired from a committee for most of the year the standard charge for men hired from a committee is now 2s. 3d. an hour by the week and 2s. 6d. an hour by the day. For January and February the hourly rate is reduced by 3d., as these are normally the slackest months of the year, when there is little seasonal work to be done except threshing. Committees are no longer allowed by the Ministry to hire labour by the hour. A whole day is the shortest period. Nor are committees allowed to undertake work by contract—that is, to do a job at a fixed price—unless their men are paid piecework rates. This standard charge of 2s. 3d. an hour compares with the 1s. 11d. an hour laid down by the Agricultural Wages Act as the minimum payable to casual workers, to whose wage, of course, the farmer must add his National Insurance contribution. National Insurance contribution.
Allowing for this, the committee labour looks expensive, as indeed it is.
The Ministry's intention, no doubt, is to discourage farmers from relying on committee labour at the busy time and to make it more economical for them to retain a regular labour force of their own through the year. This is a wholly desirable objective.

Profits from Sheep

M. JAMES WYLLIE presents some facts about the financial results of sheep husbandry in the south-eastern counties in a report, price 2s. 6d., which comes from Wye College, Ashford. The net results on 21 farms which were costed during the years 1936-37 to 1946-47 show a yearly profit of 5s. 1d. a ewe. The average number of lambs reared for every 100 ewes put to the ram was 100 ewes put to the ram was Financial results ranged widely and they must be set against the fact that the number of sheep in the southeastern counties has fallen from 1,421,000 in 1900 to 518,000 in 1948. Mr. Wyllie points out that, so long as milk production is given proper financial encouragement, it is unlikely that the breeding ewe will ever displace the the breeding ewe will ever displace the dairy cow. Grass-land sheep husbandry is a comparatively easy way of farming, and it fits in well with cash cropping, but there are very few qualified shepherds now. Mr. Wyllie notes shrewdly that it happens seldom or never that a farmer rejirt duese. or never that a farmer reintroduces a sheep flock because he is worried about the productivity of his land. He may have been very reluctant to dispose of his sheep, but, after farming without them for some time, he is then much less sure about the colour of the motal in their heaves. metal in their hooves

Barley for Malting

M.R. H. N. HUME, chairman of Associated British Maltsters, Ltd., has staked the claim for maltsters for favoured treatment if they are to deal satisfactorily with barley coming off the combine harvester. This barley is less economical for the maltster than that harvested, stacked and threshed in the old-fashioned way. Mr. Hume says that the maltster has to take delivery all at once as it is harvested, and so incurs heavy addi-tional expenses in sacks, transport, labour and interest on the cost of the grain for a 25 per cent, longer period.

Barley harvested in this way contains a higher proportion of moisture and rubbish. So Mr. Hume puts the additional cost to the maltster of barley from combine harvesters at over 10s. a quarter. He suggests that if the maltster is to do what is necessary by increasing his storage capacity and his plant for "sweating" barley, he must obtain some compencapacity and his plant for "sweating" barley, he must obtain some compensating advantage by being entrusted with the solution of the malting barley problem free from "other competitive schemes set on foot either by the Government or by farmers." Priority in building licences and supplies of steel other materials and labour. steel, other materials and labour would be needed, and the Ministry of Food would also have to adjust the prices for the malting barley crop which is harvested by combines, so as to cover the maltster's additional costs. No doubt the N.F.U. will have something to say about this proposi-tion. There are some farmers who have tion. There are some farmers who have equipped themselves suitably with grain-drying and storage facilities which enable them to meet the maltsters' needs in quality and period of delivery. They and the others who are contemplating installing such equipment would not forgo willingly the advantages of their enterprise, but presumably Mr. Hume is not asking for a complete monopoly in treating barley suitable for the malting trade.

Potatoes for Stock-feeding

IN almost every district there are thousands of tons of potatoes sur-plus to human requirements. We all I thousands of tons of potatoes sur-plus to human requirements. We all know that potatoes can be cooked for feeding to pigs and poultry. It is not an economical business, even with stock-feed potatoes priced at £4 a ton. But, while official feeding-stuff rations are so short, many farmers must have recourse to this substitute if they are to go ahead with the expansion pro-gramme. Potatoes can also be fed to dairy cows, giving not more than 20 lb. daily. Potatoes should be introdairy cows, giving not more than 20 lb. daily. Potatoes should be introduced gradually into the ration, starting with 5 lb. a day, and it is best to feed them indoors, where the amount that each cow gets can be controlled. Otherwise there may be trouble with blowing or scouring. The potatoes should always be sliced when fed raw and they should not be given to cover and they should not be given to cows that are heavy in-calf. Raw potatoes can also be fed in place of swedes for fattening sheep, 4 lb. daily per 100 lb. live weight being given. Potatoes are not a safe food for horses.

Sewage Sludge

Many people consider that there must be special virtue in sewage as a fertiliser and they deplore the waste of so much valuable plant food through the sanitation systems of our modern towns. The Agricultural Research Council has been having a conference on sewage sludge and composts. They reached the conclusion posts. They reached the conclusion that sewage sludge, which is the material prepared by some enterprising local authorities, has a moderate manurial value as a source of slowly available nitrogen and phosphates. It provides very little potash and the provides very little potash and the crop-producing power of sludge taken from drying beds is much less than that of farm-yard manure. Only sludge in a comparatively dry state sludge in a comparatively dry state with less than 50 per cent. moisture is convenient for transport and spreading. The material must be applied at a heavy rate, and, as it is sometimes difficult and unpleasant to distribute, its use must depend on economic and local conditions. So the Agricultural Research Council declines to make any general statement about its value as a fertiliser. CINCINNATUS.

MAKESHIFT MEASURE

THE Minister of Health continues to turn a blind eye to the tinues to turn a blind eye to the need for a wholesale revision of the Rent Restrictions Acts. The Landlord and Tenant (Rent Control) Bill, presented at the end of the last Parliamentary Session, is no more than a makeshift measure. Mr. Bevan is quick to recognise that the tenant must be protected from the demands of a grasping and unreasonable landlord; but there is no sign that he appreciates that the landlord, too, may have his difficulties. Unless the Minister can bring himself to accept the fact that property-owners can no longer afford to play the part of "Fairy Godmother," and unless he sponsors equitable legisand unless ne sponsors equitable legis-lation governing the rent question as a whole, his policy of "houses to let" is likely to suffer. Already the estate market reveals clear signs that property-owners, despairing of receiv-ing economic rents, are anxious to sell.

MORE POWER FOR TRIBUNALS

THE provisions of the new Bill are in themselves reasonable, although t is doubtful whether it is advisable to confer additional arbitrary powers on the Rent Tribunals at the expense of the Courts. Broadly speaking, the Bill authorises tribunals to fix "reasonable" rents for unfurnished houses let for the first time since the end of the war; it permits them to adjust rents where a premium has been paid in consideration of a grant, renewal or continuation of tenancy; and it brings shared living accommodation within the scope of the Rent Restrictions Acts and in certain circumstances gives

and, in certain circumstances, gives added security of tenure to the tenants. That Rent Tribunals should be authorised to fix the rents of unfurnished houses and flats which come within the limits of rateable values stipulated by the Rent Restrictions Acts, and which are let for the first time since August 15, 1945, is logical

A booklet explaining the chief provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, written specially for Country Life by W. J. Weston, Barrister-at-Law, will be published at the end of this month. Copies will be obtainable from all booksellers, price 2s., or direct from the offices of COUNTRY LIFE, LTD., 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2, post free, 2s. 1d.

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enough. Hitherto such premises have enough. Hitherto such premises have been exempt from control, since the Rent Acts provide that the standard rent of a house first let after September 1,1939, shall be that of the first letting. These properties could, and sometimes did, command whatever rents the landlord asked.

RECOVERY OF PREMIUMS

RECOVERY OF PREMIUMS

The most controversial clause in the Bill is that which permits tribunals to adjust rents where a premium has been paid. The tribunal first fix the "reasonable" rent, disregarding the fact that a premium has been paid. Next, taking a notional tenancy of seven years from August 14, 1945, as the minimum, they divide the premium by the number of rent periods in the lease. The resultant figure becomes the "rental equivalent" of the premium, and is deducted from future rents. For example, if a premium of £1,000 has been paid for a 10-year tenancy, with a rent of £300 a year, the rental equivalent of the premium would be £100 and the rent would be reduced to £200 and the rent would be reduced to £200

a year for the remainder of the tenancy. If at the time of the decision three years of tenancy had elapsed the tenant would recover £700. Where the remain would recover \$700. Where the premium paid has been so excessive that the rental equivalent is greater than the rent, the tenancy is prolonged until the difference has been adjusted. Under these circumstances

the tenant lives rent free.

The idea of compelling those who have ruthlessly exploited the shortage of accommodation to surrender their or accommodation to surrender their ill-gotten gains is admirable in theory; in practice, it is likely to meet with only limited success. More often than not the landlord insists on the premium being paid in cash and conveniently forgets to provide a receipt. Alternatively, instead of demanding a premium, he makes the purchase of fittings or furniture at fantastic prices a condition of tenancy. Apparently this practice may continue.

SHARED ACCOMMODATION

THE Bill extends to tenants who share accommodation (the kitchen, for example) with the landlord or other tenants the limited security of tenure offered by the Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act, 1946. Here again the tribunal will fix a reasonable rent on application. Where the accommodation is shared between tenants only, it is brought beneath the the accommodation is shared between tenants only, it is brought beneath the umbrella of the Rent Restrictions Acts and the right to use the shared part of the accommodation is secured. The provision of the Furnished Houses Act which guarantees a tenant three months security after he has applied to a tribunal is amended to authorise tribunals to grant an indefinite number of three-monthly extensions. of three-monthly extensions.

PROCURATOR.

PLANNING ACT : READERS' QUESTIONS

WE have made arrangements to answer readers' questions arising from the Town and Country Planning Act without fee, provided that stamped addressed envelopes are enclosed. Ques-tions of general interest may be pub-lished, but names and addresses will not be disclosed be disclosed.

The following is a small selection of problems received recently

problems received recently:—

Much of my farm-land abuts on the

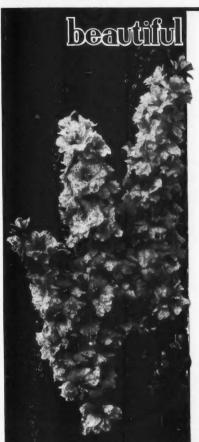
road and is ripe for development; but
the district is scheduled for a green belt.

Have I a depreciation claim?

Yes: claims on the depreciation
fund may be made by anyone who, on
July 1, 1948, had an interest in land
capable of development. These people
have lost their development rights
in the land—either by restrictions
placed on the use of the land by the
planning authorities, or by the vesting placed on the use of the land by the planning authorities, or by the vesting of rights in the Central Land Board—and so have a claim. If, as in your case, the local planning authority wants your land for planning purposes, you will have to be content with a price measured by a visiting and the content with a price measured by existing-use value. You will look to your depreciation claim for the development value.

My land is designated as being subject to compulsory acquisition. Am I therefore prevented from developing it?

Not at all; if the development you have in mind is consistent with the have in mind is consistent with the authority's plan, you should get permission. You will understand that this does not apply if the authority wants the land for its own schemes, a new housing site, for instance. It applies when the designation is made so as to ensure fulfilment of the plan; and this is the designation with which you will usually be faced. Such designation becomes of no effect if you. designation becomes of no effect if you, or one to whom you sell, should develop in accordance with the plan.



LARKSPUR. Sutton's Stock-flowered Pale Mauve. flowers

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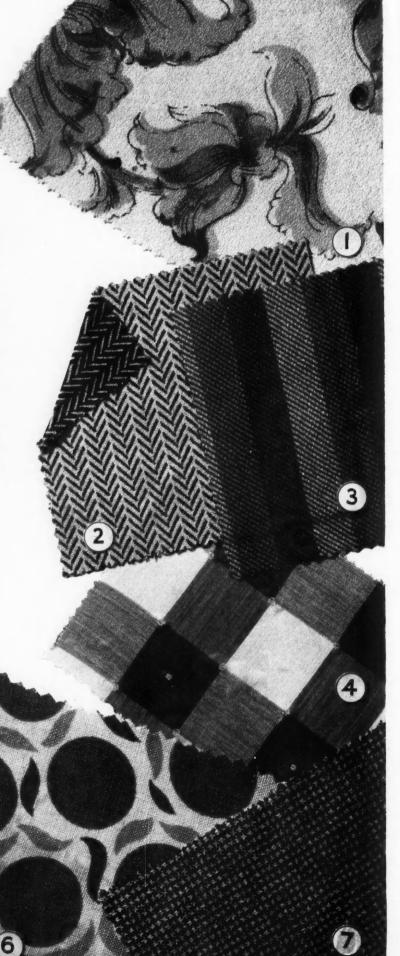
FABRICS With a Suture

RENDS among the fabrics are strongly marked and there is an exhilarating array of classic designs as well as novelties for the spring and summer. Surfaces for suitweights are mostly smooth; many of the wools are almost glossy, so fine are they in texture, so sleek of surface. Even the tweeds are smooth; the only other kind tolerated is the really rough, tough-looking homespun. Suède finishes and close silky weaves seem the order of the day among the suitweights; coatings, on the other hand, tend to have blurred surfaces.

Worsteds are still very scarce as a large proportion goes to the export trade. A crêpe worsted is a novelty, as is a loom jersey. Some superb shot taffetas woven in Cumberland took the honours at one show. Sheer pure linens and cotton voiles are reappearing on the home market; so are sheer lace nylons. Printed rayon moss crêpes are new; so are fine cottons finished on the silk machines, twisted cottons for summer frocks and a black cotton piqué for town suits. The composition of many of the mixtures is almost impossible to determine so closely does a wool and rayon or nylon suiting approximate to a pure wool, so cleverly do the rayons simulate a pure silk crêpe. The fine cottons printed on dark grounds have great chic and the feel of silk.

Grey is the colour leader among the woollen suitings and crêpes. Mixed tones of grey, arranged in stripes of different sizes, or neat patterns of grey on grey appear on sheet after sheet of the woollen stock books. Designs are precise, compact; an inch-wide stripe in a neat, darned check will be placed (Continued on page 166)

1.—Moss crêpe printed with leaves in lime-green touched with brick and black. British Celanese. 2.—Reversible dress-weight woollen in black and white herring-bone. James Hare. 3.—The diagonal is striped in three tones of grey. Mellish Richardson. 4.—The cheek Robia voile, periwinkle blue and white, is crease resisting. 5.—Stripes and flowers, marocain from Courtaulds. 6.—The design of florin-size dots and leaves in periwinkle blue, lime and plum is a Moygashel. 7.—The minute cheek, black and white, is a crêpe dress tweed from Gardiner





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Model Gowns...first floor

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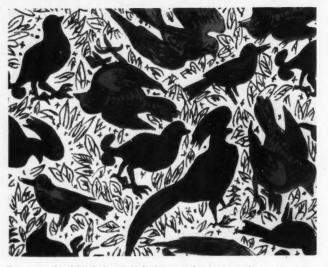
alongside a similar width in herringbone on a tweed; three tones of grey woven in narrow indeterminate diagonals will be used for a smoothsurfaced striped suiting, or a tiny check, diamond or basket pattern in tone on tone. When colour is intro-duced, it takes the form of a clouded pastel-a mist blue, dusty pink or soft yellow—imposed as a line check or broken stripe. A plain dark grey worsted appears all through the collections for many of the smartest tailor-mades

HICK coatings show more abandøn in colouring, pattern and weave, though plain colours still predominate. Jacqmar show numbers of thick woollens with a fleecy surface like a blanket, also bouclés and large checks in two or three tones of one pastel used on a neutral ground, with one line of colour worked as a raised cord breaking the surface. Some outsize shadow checks are charming; so are large patterns where fine stripes in wavey lines are massed in graded

tones of one colour, the general effect being rather marbled. Families of smooth-surfaced tweeds make another important group in the Jacqmar collection; a grey and yellow check in various tones of both colours makes the coat-weight and has three lighter weights in narrow diagonal or tiny darned checks and in the same tones for dresses or suits.

Colours used for the cotton backgrounds are dark, with the abstract design in black or in a dark rich colour; or masses of tiny flowers. One of the prettiest of the Horrockses cottons shows tiny white blossoms and black and white leaves on a ground that can be either nut-brown, bottle-green or tomato.

Ascher is showing splashy black stripes and bold broken checks in designs that look as though they were done by brushwork, and the grounds of these cottons are intense deep blues, a sultry dark peacock green, crimson, dark lavender and nut brown. These cottons look extremely sophisticated, are being bought by Paris for evening dresses and town wear. Another design of Ascher's in fern fronds is black on



Fine cotton hand-blocked with birds, leaves and twigs in smoke grey, maroon, lime black and ultramarine. Ascher

the same rich coloured grounds and covers it well. For scarves and squares, on the other hand, he is using white cotton, and the designs, which are tiny, are in colour. Horrockses also show light cottons, rosy festoons set between deep bars of vivid pastel blue or green on a very pale colour. Outsize duster-checks and plaids in Robia voile have great chic.

Colours are crisp and fresh, and Chesro have made one up as a ravishing evening dress for a young girl, with a wide skirt in three deep gauged bands and with a plain shirt top. Some narrow-striped cotton Tobralcos are very chic in raspberry pink and white, or deep blue and white; so is a white Tobralco scattered with bamboo in black. Dorville have made a summer suit in black cotton piqué, a fabric with great possibilities, and show fine cotton tartans in deep blues and greens with a silky surface that is most attractive.

The hopsack rayons that look

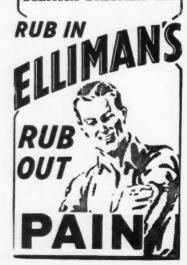
like linen in the Moygashel collection

show a liking for patterns where polka dots are arranged into formal stripes or into marbled effects that resemble a book-end. Some drawnthread stripes among the pure linens are very pretty. Tiny country scenes are printed on another Moygashel linen; the design in white is etched in black on irregular blobs of colour. This is an effective and unusual design and would make up excellently into a tailored summer suit. An innovation among the rayons are the printed moss crêpes. Some Celshungs would make excellent frocks for either children or grown-ups; grounds are white and the narrow, multi-coloured stripes are arranged in groups. Among the pure silks there are any number of tie-silk patterns carried out on a silk crêpe-de-chine in the nut browns, plums and crimsons that one associates with a man's silk tie design. Some charming irregular, and rather large, plaids are shown by Marcus for summer dresses that have a cape over a sleeveless frock that moulds the waist and hips.

P. IOYCE REYNOLDS.

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No.

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 989, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2." not later than the first post on the morning of Thursday, January 27, 1949

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Name.... Address....

SOLUTION TO No. 988. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of January 14, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1 and 6, Small of the back; 9, Illiterate; 10, Open; 12, Cheese; 13, Chaff; 16, Open; 12, Sampans; 19, Twister; 21, Monocle; 22, Acorn; 23, Vernon; 27, Arno; 28, Desiderata; 29 and 30, Dead man's handle. DOWN.—1 and 2, Suitable; 3, Latch; 4, Forgery; 5, Hitters; 7, Appearance; 8, Kingfisher; 11, Acumen; 14, Contraband; 15, California; 17, Intent; 20, Riviera; 21, Marries; 24, Omega; 25 and 26, Hardware.

The 4 down of faithful (8)

"We have heard the —— a Shallow."—Shakespeare (6) at midnight, Master

9. Wins the endurance test (8)

If I were out, it would be a 12 across, in which however, you might go for one without change (6)

11. Air tiger (anagr.) (8)

12. The female is the weaker one (6) 14. Oil an extra (anagr.) (10)

Gerard and his like (10)

22. Near to becoming elaborate (6)
23. An artist gives nothing to the saint (8)

By the sound of it an unknown quantity devoured her in the city (6)

25. Painter and poet (8)

26. Absence of swank when the match ends (2, 4)

27. These are knock-outs (8)

DOWN

1 and 15. As a contribution to liquor in bulk it is infinitesimal (4, 2, 3, 5)

2. It should be a stitch in time when the blood is flowing (6)

3. Fruit of a royal tree (6)

4. An opposing dissertation by way of contrast

6. The taxi takes its place in the rank (5, 3)
7. To travel on the ocean it was the chief requisite before the days of steam (8) 8 and 21. Island mounts (8, 6)

Put at the bottom of the list in case all the more desirable seaside places are booked up (4, 6)

15. See 1 down.

16. Tennyson's Lady Ida (8)17. Normally the correct flying altitude; not after a death, however (8)

Such concord in voices would need a lot of manipulating in U.N.O.'s (6)

Her wit is so distorted; maybe this is what the listeners do (6)

21. See 8 down.

The winner of Crossword No. 987 is Mr. David Bruce,

79, Cadogan Square,

London, S.W.1.









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